INSURANCE
Whether business is depressed or prosperous insurance is a necessity.
I 2

The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XVIII NO. 158. BOMBAY, FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

Parliamentary Conspiracy To Burke Discussion On India.

UNJUST CHARGES AGAINST CONGRESS.

Bombay Governor's Amazing Speech.

MOVEMENT RESPONSIBLE FOR ARSON MURDER AND DROWNING TRAGEDIES.

"HIGH ADMIRATION" FOR BOMBAY POLICE FORCE.

"The Civil Disobedience Movement began in violence and has resulted in violence", said the Governor of Bombay addressing the Legislative Council. His Excellency in effect charged the Congress with "plundering and stealing property", endangering "human life" and "blackmailing" and held it responsible for "the drowning of three men in Surat District", "the brutal murders of Policemen in Sholapur," and "18 dacoities in the Kaira District."

His Excellency justified Ordinances and lathi assaults and added that Bombay Police had shown "wonderful restraint and discipline, which should compel our high admiration."

"WAY TO RECONCILIATION NEVER CLOSED."

The following are extracts for the Governor of Bombay's address to the Legislative Council:—

When I last addressed this Council at the opening of the Budget session the date of the General Elections was not yet decided. Since then the Government of India have made a very careful study of the question and, whilst realizing that an early Election was inconvenient to both candidates and voters they were forced to the conclusion that it would be necessary to complete the Elections before the Round Table Conference, a course which involved holding them in September. Had the Elections taken place after the Round Table Conference it might have been impossible for candidates to be back in time for them. I am afraid that September will be a very inconvenient month for many Honourable Members and for the voters generally, but I trust that those of you who may be seeking re-election will not find the difficulties insuperable, and I can assure the House that every possible means will be taken to minimize the difficulties which electors may find in recording their votes at that time of the year. The coming elections will gain interest and importance from the fact that the successors of the present House will be the custodians of the last stage of this legislature—the stage which will lead on to the new condition of things. The duty of preparing for that transition will mean added responsibility and give scope for the best ability, and I sincerely trust that the result of these elections will be to return to this House a body of men in every way qualified to uphold its traditions and prepared to give their best service to the Presidency.

CONGRESS BLAMED.

There is one thing which I would say, and impress on this Council as earnestly as I can, and that is, that whereas in present conditions things would in any case have been bad, the present campaign of lawlessness has made them infinitely worse. When business could at least have gone on this campaign has brought it to a standstill, and the agriculturist, the small investor and the labourer are all the sufferers. The real blame for the economic distress which is overtaking all the poorer classes in this country falls not on the world wide causes, which are inevitable: not on the Government, which cannot prevent India from feeling their effects; but on those who have. I am afraid deliberately, sought to paralyse trade and to wreck credit for the sake of a political advantage, because what they have contributed to the distress of the poor was intentional and unnecessary. In their disregard for economic laws they have incurred a very grave responsibility.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

I will now put before this House some general aspects of the civil disobedience movement which I hope that all Honourable Members will consider very carefully and explain to their constituents. I am afraid there is a very general confusion of thought in regarding this movement as merely a species of agitation for constitutional advance. I shall say nothing about the latter at this point because in my view it is and should be treated as an entirely separate question. We may all sympathize strongly—as indeed I do myself—with the honourable longing to see India take her equal place among the self-governing peoples of the world, which, if I may remind this House, has largely resulted from the influence of the British connection with India.

CHARGE OF VIOLENCE.

But such a desire has no legitimate connexion with the determination to secure certain undefined political benefits by force, and that is what civil disobedience means. There are those who seek to justify that force by the term "non-violence", but as applied to organized law-breaking or resistance to law that is merely a contradiction in terms. Any person who voluntarily takes action in order to provoke a conflict becomes "ipso facto" the aggressor. There is no difference in principle between any such action and armed violence: it is only a question of the weapons chosen. Constructively, therefore, the civil disobedience movement began in violence, as in fact it has resulted in violence.

Nor again is it any defence to urge that the motives of the aggressors are justifiable. The argument that the end justifies the means has long been recognized as mere casuistry. The quality of an action is to be judged by its immediate object, and the immediate object in this case has always been to paralyse the administration and to give birth to anarchy, leaving the future to look after itself and regardless of the consequences to the peace and prosperity of all India.

PLUNDERING AND STEALING.

I should like to trace for a moment the method adopted to carry out this programme of destruction. It was not long before passive resistance to law gave way to an active campaign of plundering and stealing property, both Government and private, which was initiated by the raids on salt depots. This has been followed by open looting of State property. Valuable plantations and timber have been cut down and forest produce has been stolen. I may perhaps draw your attention to the significant of this development. There are some who might still be inclined to regard the breach of the salt law as merely a political gesture, free from motives of gain. But by no stretch of imagination can these other activities be classified as the expression of a political ideal. When uneducated agriculturists loot forest produce they regard the act merely as a means of obtaining free of charge valuable property for which they would have to pay under any system of Government. In appealing to such motives the organizers are deliberately using the weapons of the anarchist. But this is not all.

DROWNING AND MURDER.

Such actions as the cutting down of telegraph poles, the felling of toddy palms, the destruction of property belonging to excise licen-

(Continued on page 5.)

MIRABEHN IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

Thursday.

Miss Slade, (Miraben) arrived in Bombay to-day and is leaving for Poona to-morrow. She is returning to Bombay on Saturday and shortly proceeding to Ahmedabad whence she will leave on an All-India Tour for khadi propaganda.

PUNJAB'S TOLL.

—:o:—

3000 Congressmen Jailed.

SAILKOT CONGRESS LEADERS ARRESTED.

LAHORE, July 17.

A Sialkot message says that the President of the City Congress Committee and Captain of the Volunteer Corps and three other Congress office-bearers were arrested yesterday under Section 108 Criminal Procedure Code. The city observed hartal.

The Congress statistics show that till yesterday over 3,000 persons have been arrested in the whole of the Punjab in connection with the Gandhi movement.—A. P.

PUBLIC MEETING DISPERSED BY LATHIS

—:o:—

No Order For Dispersal Given.

GUJRANWALA, July 15.

A Committee of nine members of the Gujranwala Bar, has been constituted to defend the cases of three pleaders who were arrested under Section 17(A) Criminal Law Amendment Act.

A public meeting which was going to be held to-day was forcibly dispersed by the Police who used 'lathis'. Many were injured, some seriously. It is alleged the Police gave no order for dispersal before charging the crowd.

It is also learnt that among the persons arrested at the meeting was Sjt. Chauduri Mohd. Hussain, 6th Dictator of the "War Council."—Free Press.

Labour Day In Ahmedabad.

AHMEDABAD, July 17.

Labour Day was observed here peacefully yesterday. The police had made elaborate arrangements to preserve public peace.—A. P.

PENALISED FOR INDIA.

—:o:—

Brockway & Another Suspended.

SCENE IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, July 17.

A scene in the House of Commons arising from the Labourite Mr. Fenner Brockway insisting on making a speech after Premier MacDonald had replied to his question about India ended in Mr. Brockway's suspension and also the suspension of the Left-wing Labourite Mr. John Beckett who exclaimed: "It is a damned disgrace" and lifted the mace from table and walked out of the House with it when an attendant seized the mace and restored it to the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Beckett's action evoked protests from all sides and his suspension was carried by 324 votes to 4.—Reuter.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Fenner Brockway asked Mr. MacDonad whether time would be given before the recess for discussion of the situation in India.

Mr. MacDonald referred to his reply on Monday.

Mr. Bockway asked whether there had been developments since, making a debate desirable.

Mr. MacDonald replied in the negative and said that any developments were in the opposite direction.

LAST HOPE DESTROYED.

Mr. Brockway asked whether in view of the fact that over 5,000 men and women had been imprisoned in India and the last hope of settlement seemed to have been destroyed the House would not have an opportunity of discussing the matter before adjournment.

Mr. MacDonald very strongly deprecated any sort of statement that the last hope of settlement had been destroyed "for as a matter of fact it is not true."

THREE-PARTY CONSPIRACY.

Mr. Brockway protested to the Speaker against the back-benchers, owing to an agreement among the three Party leaders, not having opportunity to raise the questions on which they felt very deeply.

The Speaker replied that the methods of ordinary procedure were open to all men irrespective of Parties.

MR. BROCKWAY'S SPIRITED STAND.

Mr. Brockway remained standing amid Opposition shouts of "sit down" and excitedly declared, "The situation in India is now so serious that we should fail in our duty if we do not speak our minds."

The Speaker warned him that he must name him if he did not obey his ruling.

Mr. Brockway continued his protest. There were loud cries of "name" and "order."

The Speaker then named Mr. Brockway and Mr. MacDonald moved his suspension.

The Left-wing Labourites challenged the division. When the tellers went to announce the result Mr. Beckett made a demonstration amid shouts of both the Conservatives and the Labourites "Stop Beckett" and "throw him out."

Mr. Beckett's suspension was also moved by Mr. MacDonald and was carried after the Left-Wing Labourites had challenged the division.

Incidents were so prolonged that no further questions were possible.—Reuter.

DISTURBANCES IN EGYPT.

—:o:—

Protest Against Handing Over Of Corpses.

HOSPITAL STONED.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17.

Thousands of Egyptians stoned the Government Hospital, in protest against the Procurator-General's order forbidding removal for public burial of corpses of victims of yesterday's rioting, until post-mortem examination had been held. Police, commanded by Fitzpatrick Bey, who was injured in yesterday's rioting, with very great difficulty, restored order. Subsequently, when formalities had been completed, bodies of victims were handed over to crowd which carried them shoulder high through main streets. There has been no further disorder.—Reuter.

(Other news regarding Egypt see page 8.)

MORE ARRESTS IN EGYPT.

—:o:—

LONDON, July 17.

Cairo.—Four members of Alexandria Committee of Wafd, including Deputies Abdel Fattaheltawil and Hasansourour, who have signed notice with regard to closing of shops in Alexandria on 15th July have been arrested. Foreign Consuls at Alexandria have notified the Governor that they view with great anxiety any reduction of military forces at present in Alexandria.—Reuter.

NEW PALESTINE SECRETARY.

LONDON, July 16.

Mr. Mark Aitchinson Young succeeds Mr. H. C. Luke as Chief Secretary, Palestine.—Reuter.

SARDAR TO VISIT POONA.

AHMEDABAD, July 17.

Sardar Vallabhai Patel who is leaving to-morrow for Bombay intends going to Poona also for a day. He will return here after four or five days.—A. P.

FIRING ON DELHI GURUDWARA.

—:o:—

Sikh Jatha Arrives From Amritsar.

DELHI, July 17.

A 'jatha' of 75 Sikhs arrived here from Amritsar and was given an enthusiastic reception.

The 'jatha' has arrived in connection with the police firing on the Sisgunj Gurdwara on May 6 and will begin 'akhand path' from to-morrow till Sunday next when other details of their programme will be settled.

It is understood that 25 members of the 'jatha were arrested a Jullundar on their way to Delhi.—A. P.

BACK TO THEIR WORK.

—:o:—

Delhi Leaders Released From Jail.

DELHI, July 17.

Twelve persons including Mr Shunkarlal, President, Local Congress Committee and Mr. Deshbandhu, Municipal Commissioner, who were sentenced to three months imprisonment under the Salt Laws were released on completion of their term and arrived here from Gujrat (Punjab).

Despite the arrests of 64 Congress volunteers yesterday the picketing of liquor shops continues here to-day.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY FATHERS CONDEMN POLICE. EXCESSES.

Lathi Charges Illegal.

ENQUIRY COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

The conduct of the Bombay police in dealing with non-violent Satyagrahis, the "disgusting action of the police" in opening fire at Bhendy Bazar on 26th and 27th May last, and the question of licensing foreign cloth trade in Bombay, were the matters discussed at the adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on Thursday evening.

"LAWLESSNESS OF POLICE."

A Committee consisting of several Corporators with Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee, the President of the Corporation, as the Chairman, was appointed to "enquire into and report upon the alleged lawlessness of the police in general and British sergeants in particular." The same Committee with some additional members was to go into the question of the "disgusting action of the police in connection with the Bhendy Bazar shooting."

The Corporation also expressed the opinion that all foreign cloth trade in the city should be licensed and authorised the Law and Procedure Committee to draw up a representation to the Government suggesting amendment of the Municipal Act accordingly.

Priority was granted to the following resolution moved by Mr. Motichand G. Kapadia:—

"That the attention of the Bombay Government be drawn by the President about the excesses of Bombay police at Wadala, Esplanade Maidan and Hornby Road wherein men, women and children of Bombay have been belaboured without any justification and wherein non-violent Satyagrahis have been brutally treated without any legal sanction under any law or regulation behind it, with a further demand of stopping recurrence of such incidents in the interests of citizens and authorities. That the Corporation hereby appoints a Committee to inquire into and report upon the alleged lawlessness of the police in general and British sergeants in particular."

A CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY!

Rising on a point of order Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar asked whether the Corporation was competent to appoint a Committee of enquiry except on municipal matters. He asked the mover of the resolution to delete the second part of the resolution and suggested that Government should be requested to appoint an Enquiry Committee.

Mr. Kapadia explained that under Section 38 of the Municipal Act it was perfectly in order for the Corporation to appoint Enquiry Committees "to report on any special measures." He pointed out Section 63(a) which allowed the Corporation to take any measures "likely to promote public safety."

COMMISSIONER SUPPORTS COMMISSIONER.

The Municipal Commissioner refused to believe that the measure suggested was for public safety. In his opinion it was an enquiry into the conduct of the police.

A voice: They have interfered with public safety.

Mr. Dalal added that an enquiry into the conduct of the police could not be a statutory measure, so far as the Municipality was concerned.

Mr. M. N. Talpade opined that the Commissioner had missed the mark in saying that the enquiry was outside the perview of the Corporation. He thought the report of the Committee should help to maintain public safety.

Dr. S. S. Bathwalla was inclined to agree with the mover that the proposition was perfectly in order. Section 38 was clear on the point. The enquiry was intended for the maintenance of public safety.

"CHILDISH POINT OF ORDER."

Mr. Mulraj Karsondas said that he was not at all surprised at the I.C.S. mentality of the Municipal Commissioner. He characterised the point of order as childish. If the excesses of the police were not a public danger, he asked, what was meant by public danger. The Congress Hospital, he said, glaringly testified to this "Police danger" as more than 2,000 people had been treated there.

The Chairman gave his ruling that the proposition was in order. He said he felt some difficulty regarding the point raised, but he had no doubt that the intention of the measure was to find ways and means to preserve public safety. He thought if the suggestion of requesting Government to appoint a Committee was accepted, that Committee would have been able to do something.

SPECTATORS BELABOURED.

Speaking on the resolution Mr. Motichand said that the resolution was drafted about a month ago and since then more police excesses had occurred. Referring to the happenings at Wadala he said even innocent spectators were belaboured with lathis. He maintained that the treatment meted out even to Satyagrahis, was not justifiable under the law.

He had studied the Salt laws and consulted eminent counsels in the matter and had come to the conclusion that under the law the police were wrong in beating non-violent Satyagrahis. Coming to the conduct of the police in connection with the assaults at the Esplanade Maidan and Hornby Road he was equally emphatic in saying that the police had trespassed the law.

He condemned the action of the police as "brutal and atrocious" and added that arrests under the picketing Ordinance required that the police should prove molestation. An independent Enquiry Committee he said was the only remedy to bring matters to light.

"INHUMAN."

Mr. Mulraj Karsondas in seconding the resolution drew the attention of the Corporation to the remarks made by Lady Dinshaw Petit and ex-Justice Mr. K. M. Jhaveri in the visitors' book of the Congress Hospital to guage the extent of police assaults. Lady Petit characterised the assaults as inhuman.

"I AM EXCITED."

Dr. S. P. Mehta opposed the resolution and spoke for some minutes and was interrupted by members who said "Don't get excited." The burden of his song was that the police charged the crowds after repeated warnings not to break the law. What right have these people to challenge the law, he said, raising his voice.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas: You are excited.

Dr. Mehta: Of course I am.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas said that an independent was absolutely necessary.

Mr. Gordhandas Morarji refer-

(Continued on page 3.)

Sapru And Jayakar To See Mahatmaji In Jail.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT "RESTORING PEACE."

"GOVT. MUST OPPOSE CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE".

—SAYS VICEROY.

SIMLA, July 17.

Letters have been exchanged between the Viceroy and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar, the Viceroy agreeing to both Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar seeing Mahatma Gandhi. Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in jail with a view to persuading them to restore peace.

The Viceroy repeats the assurance given in his address regarding the Government's desire for Indians managing their own affairs subject to temporary safeguards in spheres in which full responsibility is not yet possible.

Sir Tej Bahadur and Mr. M. R. Jayakar will conduct negotiations on their own responsibility.—A. P.

MR. JAYAKAR'S LETTER TO VICEROY.

—:o:—

SIMLA, July 17.

In a letter to the Viceroy Sir T. B. Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar ask that "every possibility of find-

(Continued on page . 3)

NON VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
July		
9th	Naldera x	16,058
16th	Rawalpindi	16,619
Aug.		
nd	Morea*	10,943
9th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
16th	Narkunda x	16,572
23rd	Macedonia	11,120
30th	Rajputana*	16,568
Sept.		
6th	Ranpura	16,601
13th	Mooltan x	20,847
20th	Ranchi	16,650
27th	Mantua*	10,946
Oct.		
4th	Viceroy of India	19,648
11th	Comorin x	16,152
18th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
25th	Razmak @	10,857
Nov.		
1st	Rajputana	16,562
8th	Naldera x	16,288
15th	Ranpura	16,601
22nd	Macedonia*	11,120
29th	Razmak	10,857
Dec.		
6th	Narkunda*	16,572
13th	Viceroy of India	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi	16,619
27th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
1931		
Jany		
3rd	Mooltan x	20,532
10th	Rajputana	16,568
17th	Ranchi*	16,650
24th	Ranpura	13,601
31st	Maloja x	20,937
Feb.		
7th	Mantua	10,946
14th	Comorin*	16,132
21st	Viceroy of India	19,648
28th	Naldera x	16,083
Mar.		
7th	Kaiser-i-Hind (a)	11,518
14th	Razmak (b)	10,857
21st	Ranchi (a)	16,650
28th	Narkunda x	16,572
Apr.		
4th	Ranpura	16,601
8th	Moldavia xx	16,543
11th	Razmak	10,857
13th	Viceroy of India (a)	19,648
25th	Mooltan x	20,952
May		
2nd	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

x Through from Australia.

*Through from China.
with limited accommodation for passengers from India.

xxExtra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd cabin passengers.

(b) To Marseilles only.

(a) These steamers will call at Monaco after leaving Marseilles. Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO EUROPE
TO LONDON.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£82	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	108

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£56	£50
Single	98	88

TO MARSEILLES.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon

	A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

SPECIAL SHORT SEASON RETURN TICKETS 1930.

1st and 2nd Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued available for return to Bombay by "VICEROY OF INDIA" due 19th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd. Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back with special train both ways	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN.
FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	23	49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS—OCTOBER 1931.

The "Strathnavar" a new steamer of 21,000 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SOUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
20th Nov.	DUMANA	8,427
11th Dec.	DOMALA	8,422

These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:—
Bombay to Plymouth.

	A	B	C
Single	£64	£60	£56
Return	£112	£105	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
July		
18	Mooltan Alipore*	Colombo & Australia. Straits, China & Japan
24		
Aug.		
1	Mantua	Colombo, China & Japan.
15	Comorin	Colombo & Australia.
29	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.
Sept.		
12	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
26	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
Oct.		
10	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
24	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, China & Japan.
Nov.		
7	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
21	Ranchi.	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec.		
5	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

July		
18th	Vita	Karachi, Bushir Mohammerah & Basrah.
23rd	Barjora	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports.
30th	Karapara	East and South Africa.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 May to September 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs.Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

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N. Y. K. LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons	Arrive.	Leave
Atsuta Maru	8000	...	1 @16 July
Kashima Maru	10000	...	29 July
Tottori Maru	6973	17 July	30 July
Hidasaka Maru	6279	29 July	31 Aug
Daifuku Maru	15506	...	@13 Aug
Awa Maru	11000	...	@26 Aug
Rangoon Maru	5059	11 Aug.	16 Aug at
Fushimi Maru	11000	...	9 Sep.
Tamba Maru	5845	29 Aug.	12 Sep

*Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Terukuni Maru	12906	22 July	6 Aug
Hakusan Maru	16900	6 Aug.	24 Aug.
Haruna Maru	10500	20 Aug.	7 Sep.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Chichibu Maru	23000	31 July	6 Aug.
Shinyo Maru	22500	18 Aug.	26 Aug
Tatsuta Maru	22000	21 Aug.	27 Aug

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
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Above Messrs. Warden & Co.
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Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

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INSTRUCTIONS.
The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for. Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—A competent ENGINEER for an up country Mill. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 109 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 1201

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL REPRESENTATIVES in Bombay in Districts for a Swadeshi and old established Life Office, on liberal terms. Apply, The ASIAN ASSURANCE CO., LTD., Asian Building, Bombay.
A 1197

WANTED—An experienced SALESMAN to sell fine and fancy piece-goods. Those who might have acquired full experience in any big firm dealing in fancy and fine piece-goods need only apply to Box No. 110, Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle".
A 1202

WANTED—TEACHERS of Gujerati and Urdu. Apply in writing stating qualification and terms.—S. F. B. TYABJI, Warden Road, Bombay.
A R2818

WANTED—A qualified DOCTOR for a private dispensary in a good locality. See personally to K. M. DESAI, Bhat Bazaar, Mandvi between 5 p.m. to 6 p.m.
A. R 2826

WANTED—One SANITARY INSPECTOR for Antimalarial Works. Apply with Testimonials to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Palanpur State.
A 1186

WANTED—REPRESENTATIVES for the Ganges Weaving & Knitting Mills, Co. Ltd. Buxar on decent salary in all Sub-division and District towns for sale of stylish, Swadeshi Hosiery piece-goods. Apply MANAGING DIRECTOR, enclosing two annas stamps for full particulars.
A 1168

WANTED

AGENTS or CAVASSERS

On Salary and Commission or both for a big Life Office in Southern India. Special terms for guaranteed business. Apply Box No. 68, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
1125

Medical.

INNER CLEAN the Aromatic Herb Vegetable compound is a sure remedy for Constipation and other intestinal disorders. Rs. 2-4-0 a packet Sole Agent. Madon's Health Depot. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
M R2833

SPECIFICS for LUNACY—Hysteria, Chronic headaches, Hemiplegia, Malaria, Dyspepsia, Vertigo, Paralysis, Diseases of women and children. Rheumatism. Consumption. See BHATHENA, No. 8, Grant Buildings, Colaba, Bombay.
P R2746B

Matrimonial

BRAHMIN aged 25. A promising highly qualified Engineer income Rs. 1,500 fair and athletic, wishes to marry a Hindu lady of any caste. Apply in confidence to No. 899, Post Box, Bombay.
M R2746C

Personal.

TINCORI MUKHERJI.—You know that your mother was seriously ill and when she found your letter, she had a relapse and has since been lying in a precarious condition without food and sleep. If you owe any duty to your mother return immediately otherwise you will not be able to see her again.—BEJOY PRASAD MUKHERJI, 41, Kamachha, Benares City.
P 1167

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO BE LET—One small OFFICE ROOM in Hornby Road, near Whiteaway's suitable for a Doctor or an Engineer. Apply Box No. 105, Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle."
C 1185

WOOL-GODOWNS at 3 Panjarapole Lane, and two spacious godowns in Bakehouse Lane, opposite Daily Mail. TO LET. Apply: DOONGURSEE SONS, care, David Sassoon, Forbes Street.
2775

Motors and Accessories

VERY CHEAP for sale, Harley Davidson MOTOR CYCLE with side-car complete. Apply M. M. SAMARTH, Chira Bazar, Tarwadi.
JA R 2825

Trade Announcement.

YOU Mill-owners and Cotton Merchants and others we give you most profitable business if you finance us Rs. 35,000. Good, security. Apply Box No. 98, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R2801

RELIABLE AGENCY from Ayurvedic, Allopathic and Homoeopathic Pharmaceutical and optical firms for Konkan and Deccan. Apply Dr. SIMOENS VASCO-DA GAMA.
T R2829

TO THE GARDENERS—RED EARTH for gardening and moorum for filling purpose. Rates Apply Box No. 102, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R 2812

GANDHI CAPS—Made of good hand made cloth of different designs. white and coloured at Rs. 2/12 a Dozen. Size Assorted. THE SAREAN TRADING CO., Kasganj, U. P.
T R2750

GOOD CHANCES—SILKY MUSLINS. Universal stripes. Highly appreciated everywhere. Sample 12 yds. 45 ins. Rs. 7-8. Shirts box of 6, neck 15 inches Rs. 9. Postage extra. Money back, if unapproved. Gupta & Co. Chicacole City Ganjam District.
T 1132A

ARE you suffering from the threat of unemployment? Devote yourself to the manufacture of Ink, Soap and Hairoils. Taught by correspondence. Each for Rs. 10 only. No big capital required, can easily earn more than graduates with great freedom and respect. Many are doing it. HANMANT KRISHNA JAMKHANDI, Bagalkot, Karnatak.
T R2827

THE GWALIOR SUN brand PORTLAND CEMENT

surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 21934.

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this Friday morning, the 18th July, 1930, at 11 o'clock. (S.T.)

BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY.
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office Hight Court,
Bombay, 18th July, 1930. 1193

Public Notices.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENT OF A DIRECTOR OF PHYSICAL TRAINING.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY invites applications for the post of Director of Physical Training. The Director will be required to survey the possibilities of introducing efficient physical training in the Colleges affiliated to the University, to prepare a scheme and a syllabus of training and to advise Colleges on the lines to follow and to supervise the training when it is introduced. The post will be tenable, in the first instance, for two years. The salary will not exceed Rs. 500/- p. m. with a scale of Travelling Allowance to cover the cost of the tours the Director will have to make.

2. Applications containing full details of the name, age, caste, academic record and special physical training qualifications of candidates should reach the undersigned not later than 31st August 1930.

3. Attempts, direct or indirect, to canvas members of the various University bodies will disqualify the candidate in whose interest they are made.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
Offg. University Registrar.
1194

THE INDIAN STANDARD WAGON COMPANY LIMITED.

THE ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office, Hongkong House, at 11-0 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 29th day of July, 1930, for the purpose of transacting the ordinary general business of the Company.

The Share Registers of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st July to 29th July, both days inclusive.

BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Calcutta, 14th July, 1930.
1196

THE RAGHUVANSHI MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Offic of the Company, 11-12 Hains Road, Mahalaxmi on SATURDAY, the 26th July, 1930, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account up to 31st March, 1930.
(2) To appoint Director in place of one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the Current year and fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 19th July, 1930, to SATURDAY, 2nd August, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
RANCHHODDAS KHIMJI & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th June, 1930.
1191

Tender.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TEN[illegible]tructing an additi[illegible] present hostel buildi[illegible]G. S. M. College, Parel, wi[illegible]ed upto 1 p.m. (B. T.) on [illegible]e 25th July 1930

Tenders should be [illegible]d to the Municipal Comm[illegible] and should be delivered [illegible] office of the Chief Accou[illegible]

All tenders must [illegible]osed in a sealed envelope [illegible]ust be endorsed with th[illegible]otion of the tender.

Forms of contract, specification etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them on payment of Rs. [illegible] by the undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODLAN.
Executive Engineer.
Bombay, 17th July, 1930
1195

Public Notices

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII 1913.
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE AMBAJI TARANGA LT. RLY. CO. LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share-Holders advertised to be held on the 16th inst., could not be held for want of quorum, and therefore the adjourned meeting will be held on Wednesday the 23rd inst., at 4.30 p. m. (S. T.) in the Company's Office as already advertised.

For the Ambaji Taranga Lt. Rly. Co., Ltd. (in Vol. Liquidation),
E. K. DALAL.
Liquidator,
41, Medows Street, Fort,
Bombay, 17th July 1930.
1193

Amusements.

TO-DAY at 6-30 & 10 P.M.
at the
NEW PATHE CINEMA
Lamington Rd. (Queen's Rd. End.)
'Phone: 41561.

The GRAND PARADE
with
HELEN TWELVETREES and FRED SCOTT
Pathé Parade
The finest talking picture ever shown in India

Also showing
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

"ANYTHING ONCE"
The last comedy made by Mabel Normand before she died.

EXCELSIOR
THEATRE
6-15 and 10 p. m.
WARNER BROS.
All-Talking, All-Dancing
Musical Success.
THE
Desert Song
Featuring
JOHN BOLES
CARLOTTA KING
Never a fine Cine-Sound Picture than this. Such Voluptuous music, fascinating Romance, Beautiful Girls, films in TECHNICOLOUR SEQUENCES.

EMPIRE
THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
MARIE PREVOST
in
THE NIGHT BRIDE
Proud Imperious, she travelled the road of strange adventure.

EMPRESS
THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
SHAKESPEARE'S IMMORTAL COMEDY
THE
TAMING OF THE SHREW
Featuring
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
and
MARY PICKFORD
UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column."

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer from London of the 10th instant "Kaiser-I-Hind" with the mails arrived at Port Said at 6-30 a.m. on the 16th instant and left there at 11-30 a.m. the same day.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the Students' Conference will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, 1st floor, in order to submit the accounts. All are requested to attend.

VILE PARLE SATYAGRAH CAMP.

Arrangements have been made to stock and sell all the materials necessary for ginning, carding and spinning. All these are tested and only the right kind of materials are supplied to the public. Orders from places outside Vile Parle are also properly attended to; but those who send the orders are requested to send money in advance. No orders are sent by V. P.

GHARWAL DAY VICTIM DIES IN CONGRESS HOSPITAL.

—:o:—

Funeral To Take Place To-day.

Mr. Dawood Munshi, a Muslim citizen, who was one of the victims of the Police lathi charges on Gharwal Day, near Victoria Terminus, died in Congress Hospital on Thursday night. When he was admitted his condition was very precarious being very badly assaulted all over the body. He was not a Congress volunteer but one of the crowd. His funeral procession is to take place from Congress Hospital to-day (Friday), at 9 a.m.

The procession will follow the following route:—Starting from Congress Hospital it will go to Grant Road, Play House, J. J. Hospital, Bhendy Bazar to Jumma Masjid where prayers will be offered and then proceed to Abdul Rehman Street, Princess Street to Kabrastan.

STOP PRESS.

.. PRINCES' DELEGATION TO LONDON.

SIMLA, July 17.

nel of the Indian States Delegation will consist of thirteen. The revised list gives the following composition.—Maharaja of Patiala, Maharaja of Kashmir, Maharaja of Bikaner, Maharaja of Dholpur and Maharaja of Alwar, Gaekwar of Baroda, Nawab of Bhopal, Chief of Sangli, Sir Akbar Hydari (Hyderabad), Sir Mirza Ismail (Mysore), Sir Manubhai Mehta, Colonel Haksar and Sir Prabhashankar Pattani. Majority of Princes strongly opposed Dr. Rushbrook Williams being nominated as a member. Advisers to the delegation include.—Dr. Rushbrook Williams, Sir Reginald Glancey and Dewan Abdul Hamid, Mr. Panikkar has been appointed General Secretary of the Delegation —A. P.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau 381, Israni Building, 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET

—:o:—

OCTOBER.

New York, July 17.

Previous Closing Rate	13.03
To-day's Opening Rate	13.09
To-day's Opening Rate	13.09
Difference	plus 06
To-day's Closing Rate	13.13
Difference	plus 10

Broach Expectation J/A Rs. 189
Broach Expectation A/M Rs. 218

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, July 17.

Previous Closing Rate	6.86
To-day's Opening Rate	6.89
Difference	plus 03
To-day's Closing Rate	6.92
Difference	plus 06

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, July 17.

Silver	16-0-0
Higher	0-3-0
Silver Forward	15-13-0
Higher	0-2-0

Tone of Market:—India bought.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, July 17.

First settlement	46-3-0
Second settlement	46-1-0

CONGRESS WEEK IN BOMBAY.

Many Meetings Held.

More than one thousand Congress volunteers and a large number of Desh Sevikas were again engaged in enrolling Congress members in the different wards of the city. They went from house to house and—succeeded in persuading thousands of men and women to join the Congress.

At night four meetings were held which were addressed by the officials of the War Council and other Congress workers.

MUSLIM MEETING.

A well attended meeting was held under the auspices of the Muslim Rashtriya Seva Mandal in the Mandal's office at Mandvi. Dr. J. V. Vora presided and Mrs. Hansa Mehta and several others addressed the meeting. There was a large number of Muslims and some Muslim women were present.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta said that she was glad to see so many Muslims supporting the Congress. The present fight she observed was one in which all the communities were taking an equal part.

It was the duty of every Indian to help the Congress, in this struggle. The best and the most effective way to do it was to carry on the boycott programme of the Congress. She appealed to the audience to join the Congress.

Mr. Virchand Panachand laid emphasis on Hindu-Muslim unity.

Mr. Shavan Ali described the aims and objects af the Rashtriya Muslim Seva Mandal and exhorted the audience to join the Mandal.

Several other speakers addressed the meeting.

NATIONAL MILITIA (MANDVI).

A general meeting of the National Militia of Mandvi will be held to-day (Friday), at 9 p.m. in the hall of Cutchi Dasha Oshwal Jain Volunteers Corps, Khadak Bazar. All the members of Kanji Khetji's Wadi, Mint Road, is extended to Sunday.

Thana Picketers Released.

(From a Correspondent).

THANA, July 17.

The Congress Swayansevika Sangh of Thana has formed a Prabhat Feri in the town for taking rounds every Sunday morning and had its first start last Sunday at 5 a.m. under the leadership of Mrs. Parvatibai Karnik, President of the Sangh, assisted by the Secretaries and the Vice-President.

On Tuesday last at about 9 a.m. three picketers, viz: Messrs. Kanjibhai, a wealthy merchant of Bhandup Laxminarayan, a student of Vile Parle, and Ranadive of Bassein, who had been sentenced to one month's S. I. by the Res. Magistrate of Bandra were released and received hearty welcome and honours from the public in general and the local Congress Committee and the Congress Swayansevika Sangh through their respective Presidents and Secretaries. The merchants also willingly participated. A huge procession consisting was formed and went through the town, the released picketers were lustily cheered during the progress of the procession, and were garlanded profusely Mr. Padhye the President of the Congress Committee presented a handspun yarn garland to Mr. Nanjibhai. When the procession halted before the hours of Mrs. Parvatibai Karnik, beautifully made Khadi garlands were presented to the gentlemen and milk was given. The procession then reached Hanuman Vyayamshala where in the open compound a meeting was held under the presidentship of Mr. Padhye and speeches were delivered by Mrs. Jankibai Bajaj, Mrs. Kamalabai Desai and Shet Chaganlal Joshi and others eulogising the services of the guests in the na-

Jews And National Movement.

—:o:—

"Those members of the Jewish and Bene-Israel Communities who sympathise with the Indian National Movement in any of its branches are requested to meet at 4-30 p.m. on Sunday the 20th instant, in the office of Mr. I. J. Samson, at 485, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON VISAPUR PRISONER.

—:o:—

Convict Removed To Hospital.

BOMBAY MERCHANT REFUSED INTERVIEW.

Tales of the sufferings of the Satyagrahi volunteers, who have been removed to Visapur Jail after their conviction, have been related by a visitor to that jail. Mr. Vithaldas Purshotamdas, a cloth merchant of Bombay went to Visapur on the 14th instant to see a relative, who was convicted and removed to Visapur from the Worli Temporary Jail. Mr. Vithaldas was accosted by two armed policemen near the jail gates, who ordered him to clear out at once and to keep away a furlong from the jail precincts. Mr. Vithaldas withdrew and returned after two hours and handed his visiting card to the two sentries, but they refused to take it. They again gave him the same warning not to remain within a furlong of the jail. Mr. Vithaldas stated in his statement in an interview, that owing to these threats he went to the railway station and made enquiries regarding the conditions and treatment of the convicts, and heard an alarming report. He learnt that there was no proper accommodation for the convicts, but they were kept in a temporary shed without walls. The prisoners were made to do unpleasant and heavy work, often involving injury to their health. There were several cases of assaults by the jail authorities and one prisoner was removed to the Ahmednagar Hospital as a result of such an assault. As he was not allowed any interview with his relative Mr. Vithaldas returned to Bombay after collecting this information.

11 MUSLIM PICKETRS JAILED.

—:o:—

One Gets Six Months.

Fifteen Congress volunteers were convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on the charge of picketing in the Fort area near foreign cloth shops. Fourteen accused were given four months' rigorous imprisonment while one was awarded six months' hard labour as it was alleged he stood across the door of Messrs. Ahmed Ali Essa Ali and forced the management to close their shops till the police arrived. The accused

To The Rescue Of Political Sufferers.

—:o:—

NATIONALIST CHRISTIAN PARTY'S MOVE.

Concert Preparations.

It will be recalled that the Nationalist Christian Party which was recently formed was first in the field to announce a concert in aid of the Congress Hospital Fund, which promptly earned for them exaltation from every section of the people, especially "The Congress Bulletin."

As the concert was fixed long ago for Saturday, 2nd August to make it a perfect success from the entertaining and financial points of view, it has now been settled to hand over the proceeds to "The Political Sufferers' Fund," in view of the latest decision of the Congress Hospital authorities to close down their public subscription list.

PIONEER MOVE.

The Nationalist Christian Party will be thus, the pioneer organisation to arrange a charitable performance in aid of the families and dependents of political sufferers.

The Congress Volunteers' Relief Committee, of which Sjt. Govindji Narandas is the President, Sjts. Narayanlal Bansilal, Velji Nappo, and Virchand Panachand, the Treasurers, with Sjt. Lalbhai Patel of the Youth League is the Secretary, would be much benefited by this concert.

The artistes taking part in the concert are of first-rate importance and as the cause is great it is expected that all sections of the public will wholeheartedly support the first public venture initiated by the leaders of the new Nationalist Christian Party.

SIR PHEROZE SETHNA

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The photographs with footnotes of eminent Indian publicists appearing in your to-day's paper are intended to lower them in the estimation of their countrymen because these gentlemen have expressed their desire to take part in the Round Table Conference as they honestly and conscientiously believe that there is nothing to be lost by such participation.

I particularly object to the footnote under Sir Phiroze Sethna's photograph which to lay the least is an insult to him.

Sir Phiroze is, as is well-known, connected with the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada for the last 30 years and it is surely most unfair to say that he is indirectly helping in the drainage of a crore of rupees every year from this country as the mandate

As a handy Peps tablet dissolves in the mouth it gives off healing and germicidal fumes which are breathed into deepest recesses of chest and lungs.
Peps disinfect the throat and kill mischievous germs. They ward off sudden chills, clear and strengthen the bronchials, and soon banish the worst cough.
PEPS
for COUGHS COLDS & BRONCHITIS
ONE PASTILLE
PROTECT CHEST & LUNGS
GET A BOTTLE TO DAY!
KEEP BOTTLE CORKED
of all medicine dealers. Re. one a bottle.

Agents:—
Messrs: Kemp & Co. Ltd.
Charni Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY CITY FATHERS CONDEMN POLICE

(Continued from page 1.)

—:o:—

red to the assaults by the police on Gharwal Day processionists on Friday last.

MR. HEALY EXCLUDED.

Mr. B. P. Wadke suggested that the Police Commissioner be included in the Committee of Enquiry, but as he found no seconder, his proposal fell to the ground.

Dr. M. N. Bulsara thought that the Government would take no notice of the findings of the Committee and, therefore, it was useless to take the trouble of enquiry.

Mr. V. S. Velinkar supported the motion.

On being put to vote the proposal was passed, with the single dissentient voice of Dr. Mehta.

INNOCENT MEN BEATEN.

Mr. Kapadia moved the next resolution:—

"That the Corporation views with utmost disgust action of the

To, THE
DIAMOND
USERS,

Please enquire for your wants at the following address:—where DIAMONDS ARE IMPORTED ONLY FROM RIGHT SOURCES, and where your purchases will be found most economical and safe and saving immense wealth:—

BRANCH OFFICE:
CHIMANLAL, PRATAPCHAND,
175, China Bazar Rd.,
MADRAS.
Telephone No. [illegible]

HEAD OFFICE:
BHOGILAL LEHERCHAND,
114-116, Zaveri Bazar,
BOMBAY—2.
Telephone No—
Office: 21417

TODDY TREES & IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

—:o:—

Desh Sevikas To Parade Before Corporation Hall.

The Improvement Trust Board to-day (Friday), at 3-45 p.m. (S. T.) will consider the Resolution disallowing for one year the tapping of trees on the Improvement Trust land.

The Desh Sevikas will muster strong at the Corporation Hall, at 3-45 p.m. (S. T.), when the Resolution will come up for consideration, to show their sympathy with its noble object, and acquaint the members of the Trust with the public feeling in the matter.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, a member of the Corporation will lead them.

The public are requested to co-operate with the Desh Sevikas in keeping the atmosphere near the Corporation absolutely peaceful and orderly.

CHARKHA EXHIBITION CONTINUES AT MINT ROAD.

—:o:—

Owing to the heavy rush of visitors the above exhibition at

were made by the gentlemen in whose honour the meeting was held. Mr. Nanjibhai narrated his jail experiences and the five requests made by the prisoners to the Collector, Mr. Bhat, in respect of the improvements in food and clothing provided to the prisoners. After the termination of the meeting, the released persons and other guests including Mrs. Jankibay Bajaj were taken to Mrs. Karnik's house were feasted in a Sahbhojan which was heartily enjoyed by all the ladies and gentlemen present.

CONGRESS AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

—:o:—

There will be a general rally of the Red Cross Volunteers of the Congrss Ambulance Brigade at the Congress House on Sunday the 20th instant at 8-30 a.m. when there will be a General Inspection by Mrs. Hansa Mehta, President of the B. P. C. C.

All volunteers are required to attend without fail.

CONGRESS HOSPITAL FUND

—:o:—

The residents of the Ghatkoperwalla Chawl, Mugbhat, have donated Rs. 101 to the Congress Hospital Fund.

SAPRU & JAYAKAR TO SEE GANDHIJI.

(Continued from page 1.)

ing an agreed solution of constitutional problem should be explored. Continuing they write:

"We therefore approach Your Excellency with a request that you may be pleased to permit us to interview Mahatma Gandhi, Pundit Motilal Nehru and Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, so that we may put our point of view before them and urge them in the interest of the country to respond to our appeal to enable the big issue of constitutional advance being solved in a calm atmosphere. We desire to make it plain that in going to them we shall be going on our own behalf and we do not profess to represent either Government or any party. In taking this step if we fail in our attempt the responsibility will be ours.

ASKING FOR PERMISSION.

Should you grant us permission to see these gentlemen in jail we shall request you to issue necessary orders to the local Governments concerned to allow us necessary facilities. We further request that if necessary permission is granted to us we may be allowed to talk to them privately without there being any officer of Government present at our interview."

VICEROY'S REPLY.

—:o:—

The Viceroy wrote in reply on July 16:

"We consider that the Civil Disobedient movement is doing unmixed harm to the cause of India and many important communities, classes and parties hold the same view. Government must continue to oppose it by all means in their power. But you rightly recognise that we are not less anxious to see the achievement of solution of the constitutional problem by agreement among all interests concern-

British firms is comparatively of recent times.—Yours, etc.,

T. P. DARUWALLA.

July 17.

ed. It is evidently not possible for me to anticipate the proposals that will be made by the Government of India after they have had time to consider the Statutory Commissions' report or by the Round Table Conference and still less decisions of Parliament.

DOING HIS BEST.

But I made it plain in my speech that it remains my earnest desire, as it is that of my Government, and I have no doubt also that of His Majesty's Government, to do everything that we can in our respective spheres to assist the people of India to obtain as large a degree of the management of their own affairs as can be shown to be consistent with making provision for those matters in regard to which they are not at present in a position to assume responsibility. What those matters may be and what provisions may best be made for them will engage the attention of the Conference but I have never believed that with mutual confidence on both sides it should be impossible to reach an agreement.

CONDITIONS LAID.

If, therefore, you believe that by the action proposed you may be able to assist in the restoration of normal conditions in the country it would not be right for me or my Government to interpose any obstacles to your efforts. Nor do I think that those who have stood side by side with my Government in steadily opposing Civil Disobedience movement and whose co-operation I so much value would wish me to do so. On hearing from you I will accordingly ask the local Governments concerned to issue the necessary instructions which will enable you to make your public spirited attempt in the cause of peace in India.—A. P.

Bombay Council.

POONA, July 17.

Following Governor's departure, Bombay Council discussed the bill further amend Registration Act to extend photo copying system to whole Presidency, district by district.

The opposition was weak and debate desultory and first reading carred. Amendment urging second reading being postponed to two months to enable public discussion was lost. Bill was then proceed with till adjournment.

last and views with great alarm the fact that the salutary provisions of Law and the presence and order of a Magistrate appear to have been dispensed with on that and similar occasions with the result that now-a-days any Police Officer considers himself fully justified in taking the Law in his hands for opening fire and in resorting to corporal injuries without necessary safeguards provided by Law."

Dr. P. H. Mehesri said that some of the Congress volunteers and even innocent people were indiscriminately assaulted by sergeants at Bhendy Bazar.

Mr. Ibrahim Sarang supported the resolution.

The proposition was passed by an overwhelming majority.

LICENSES FOR FOREIGN CLOTH TRADE.

The next resolution was moved by Mr. Mulraj Karsondas and read:—

"That the Corporation are of opinion that all foreign cloth trade in the City of Bombay should be licensed and the Law Procedure Committee be requested to approach Government for an amendment of the Municipal Act accordingly."

The mover said that the object of the resolution was to separate merchants trading in foreign and Indian cloth. Many poor people were being cheated by merchants by palming off foreign cloth as Indian-made cloth.

Mr. B. T. Desai was of opinion that if they passed the resolution it would be countenancing the sale of foreign cloth, which should be entirely stopped. He opposed the resolution because he thought it would do more harm to the Swadeshi movement. Why should they give license to foreign cloth? He asked the mover to bring a resolution calling upon all the municipal servants and corporators to use Swadeshi cloth.

Mr. J. B. Petit said he was inclined to agree with Mr. Desai."

HE LOSES FAITH.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said that the idea behind the resolution was commendable, but he could understand why the mover wanted the Government to be approached for the amendment of the Act. He was surprised that the mover had still faith in the British Government.

The Municipal Commissioner said that the Corporation would stultify itself and expose its own impotence by passing such measures. It would have been sufficient for the Corporation to voice its dignified protest against the police excesses, but when a Committee was appointed and its report was disregarded by the authorities, then he thought the Corporation was stultifying itself. For the same reason he opposed the licensing of the foreign cloth trade. The license fee would be so small that it would by no means penalise the trade. But they all knew that Government would not countenance such measures and what was the use of approaching Government when they knew what the result would be?

NOT POLITICAL.

Replying to the debate Mr. Mulraj said that the object of his resolution was not political. It was simply to distinguish one from the other. He said owing to foreign competition, the indigenous industries were being killed.

The resolution when put to vote was passed by a large majority.

The Corporation then adjourned.

TREE FALLS ON A TRAM CAR.

—:o:—

Three Persons Injured.

TRAFFIC BLOCKED FOR HOURS.

A sharp shower of rain accompanied with strong south-westerly breeze brought down a huge pipul tree at the Esplanade Maidan near Bombay Gymkhana on Thursday morning. A tram car No. 8 going from Flora Fountain to Opera House, narrowly escaped being smashed, though three persons were injured and were removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment. The tree fell on the front portion of the car and the driver Lalutsing, conductor Ayutsing and a passenger named Kedarnath were injured. If the car had gone only a yard further many passengers would have received serious injuries. The tramway traffic was blocked for a few hours till the road was cleared.

HOW THE BOYCOTT TELLS

Decreasing Imports.

We publish last month figures showing the decrease in the number of ships with cargo unloading in the Bombay port. The following figures show dead weight tonnage (exclusive of overside discharge) handled at the Docks:—

	June 1929	June 1930
Prince's Dock	50,857	40,564
Victoria Dock	45,600	63,827
Alexandra Dock	224,137	162,482
Total tonnage	320,594	266,873
Average per day	10,686	8,896

Vessels piloted into stream were 344 in June 1929 and fell to 326 in June last.

All this has naturally affected the revenues of the Bombay Port Trust. Thus we understand that the income of the Port Trust was Rs. 13 lakhs less during the three months ending June 1930 than during the same period last year.

MR. B. K. DUTT ON WAY TO ANDAMANS.

—:o:—

LAHORE, July 17.

Mr. B. K. Dutt who was discharged from the Lahore Conspiracy case was sent to-day to the Andamans. He was removed in a jail lorry to Moghalpura and entrained there Mr. Dutt was closely cropped and clean shaved and fettered.—A. P.

COMMERCE EXAMINATION RESULTS 1930.
B. COM. (L. M. C.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1930.

A GOVERNOR'S "GESTURE."

—:o:—

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay held what is euphemistically called "the Representative Citizens' Conference" at Poona on Thursday. The Conference was called to elicit the general feeling of the audience regarding the present situation, and to suggest a "plan of action" for creating a better atmosphere in which to prepare effectively for the Round Table Conference. But while pleading that "we should cease to be at cross purposes as soon as possible" His Excellency had allowed himself to drop a hint in the last but one sentence of his address that he would welcome suggestions by "which the circle of conflict can be narrowed" without prejudice to the "peace and liberties" of intending co-operators. In other words it was a feeler to see how far and on what conditions the "Representative Citizens" were prepared to defy the Congress opposition to the Round Table Conference. The citizens seem to have taken the hint, but in a manner that must have, we fear, proved disconcerting. For speaker after speaker rose and frankly declared that, if Government were really desirous of a peaceful settlement, they should negotiate with the Congress and Maha'ma Gandhi. The burden of almost every speech was that the only organisation that counted was the Congress and the only man who could deliver the goods was the Mahatma.

But the response that he and his Government have made to the friendly advice unanimously offered is a study in the resoluteness of rejection. Addressing the Bombay Legislative Council yesterday His Excellency was made to assure the world that "the way to reconciliation is never closed." "But", the address proceeds, "I would impress on this House that there can be no question of negotiations with persons whose declared object is to make orderly Government impossible. It is for them to create the conditions in which a happier state of things can be restored." We need not dwell much on this, because it has become the fashion in anti-Congress circles to confuse cause with effect. But the words in which the address denounces the Civil Disobedience movement should come as a rude shock to, and open the eyes of, those, who had gone on a peace pilgrimage to Poona. It has been proved to His Excellency's satisfaction that "the Civil Disobedience movement began in violence, as in fact it has resulted in violence", that it developed into "an active campaign of plundering and stealing", followed by "open looting of State property." The tale of horrors associated with the Satyagraha movement is not yet complete. "Many innocent persons have been molested and attacked, the drowning of three men in the Surat district was the direct consequence of so-called non-violence; and the brutal murders of policemen in Sholapur are fresh in the minds of all." And the most startling of all is the fact that since the movement started there have been no less than 18 dacoities in the Kaira district, an unmistakable consequence of the activities of political agitators among the lawless tribe of the Dharalas."

Here we pause to analyse our own reactions to this harrowing description of the Satyagraha movement based on truth, directed by a saint, and admitted by every Indian and many Englishmen—including to an extent even Mr. Haig—to have been remarkably non-violent. And from a welter of feelings emerges a deep regret that either Sir Frederick Sykes has himself or his advisers have let him down completely and tragically. For, we had thought that such dizzy heights of denunciation could be attained only by Messrs. Ashmead-Bartlett and Ketchum and Anglo-Indian journals that are immune from the operations of the Press Ordinance and relevant and irrelevant sections of the other Penal Laws of India. We have read Sir Frederick Sykes' indictment of the Satyagraha movement over and over again, but we have failed to discover the explanation for this amazing performance which is wholly inconsistent with all that we knew about Sir Frederick Sykes. The only explanation that we can find is that Sir Frederick Sykes has been kept woefully misinformed about facts regarding the progress of the movement and that he has spoken, as he has done, from the brief prepared for him by the Home Member and his entourage. For, in all the annals of gubernatorial utterances we have seldom come across one which teems with such amazing misrepresentations of, and grossly unfair and unjust charges against, a movement and its leaders as Sir Frederick Sykes' speech does. Even Sir Malcolm Hailey would to-day think ten times before making himself responsible for statements that Sir Frederick Sykes has made and for a parallel to this part of his speech we must go back to the utterances of Michael O'Dwyer. We say this with the greatest sorrow for, there is, fortunately, in Sir Frederick Sykes' speech, what O'Dwyer's speeches lacked, the indication of a genuine desire to be a true friend of India, a desire, however, which is not strong enough to enable him to rise above "prestige" which the present rulers of India mistake for statesmanship. "The way to reconciliation is never closed", but the very address in which this sentence occurs has done its best to close it. His Excellency referred to Government's "duty to the community as a whole." The "Representatives" of the community, carefully picked and chosen by himself and his advisers, pointed out to His Excellency, on Wednesday, Government's duty "to the community as a whole." The response vouchsafed to them on Thursday must make them re-consider their position.

AFTERMATH OF FOLLY.

—:o:—

The foolish step taken by King Fuad of Egypt of listening to reactionary advice and compelling the Nahas Cabinet to resign, because of his refusal to allow it to introduce legislation which would have effectively checked ministerial corruption, has had a tragic aftermath. The Wafd Party remains strong and the new Premier, Sidky Pasha, oblivious of the failure of Mahmoud Pasha Mahmoud, the little Mussolini of the Nile who tried to govern without Parliament, seeks in vain to suppress its activities with the familiar autocratic device of banning, meetings and muzzling the Nationalist Press. In the clashes between the crowds and the police, some European residents lost their lives and the MacDonald Government have taken the course which British Governments always take in such cases, the hectoring course of sending warships to Alexandria. But Mr. MacDonald has imitated Tory policy to an even greater degree. Through the British High Commissioner at Cairo he warns both the new Egyptian Premier and the Wafd Chief, Nahas Pasha, that they will be responsible "if foreign lives and interests are endangered." This beating of the big drum is not at all likely to help in reducing Britain's difficulties in Egypt. It would have been easy for Whitehall to convey a warning to King Fuad before he took his foolish step of getting rid of the Nahas Cabinet that he was entering on a perilous path. Now the opinion will be largely held in Egypt that the British Government were not averse to the change of regime in that country. King Fuad will be well advised to recall Nahas Pasha and rule again as a constitutional monarch.

"THE HON'BLE THE PRESIDENT":

—:o:—

Leave was asked in the Assembly on Wednesday for an adjournment motion to discuss the assault on two Congress volunteers by European police officers while the former were walking along the Mall at Simla. In support of his contention that the matter was not of "urgent public importance" the President inflicted on the House—it does not deserve anything better—a laboured account of his learned researches into May and Redlich. What, however, he forgot was that the instance was not an isolated one, that a medical certificate proving the nature of the injuries was produced in the House; and, finally, that, as Mr. Jayakar said, "Here where the Viceroy lives and the Assembly is sitting, under our very nose these breaches of law by the custodians of law have taken place." But the President had no use for ordinary facts in view of the guidance offered by such authorities as May and Redlich. And then there was the appeal of Mr. Haig not to "lose their perspective." In this connection, the Simla correspondent of the "Times of India", we notice, has tried to be funny. The adjournment motions says that the police officers "pushed" the volunteers "and beat them." This gentleman confines himself to the word "pushed", omits the vital "and beat them" altogether and then proceeds to ridicule the motion thus: "As a result of being pushed the volunteer, they said, was dangerously ill." The full report, as well as the special correspondent's straightforward account, appear in the same issue of the "Times", but the latter on the main page....! Comment is useless.

MR. NEOGY'S INDICTMENT.

—:o:—

The resolution moved by Mr. Neogy in the Legislative Assembly on Wednesday urging the publication of the correspondence between the Government of India and the Bengal Government in connection with the recent grave disturbances in Dacca and its neighbourhood was, of course, defeated, as a number of popular representatives have resigned from the Assembly and because the Independent Party, for some mysterious reason, refused to participate in the voting. But in view of the admission by Mr. Haig, the Home Member, that the picture drawn by Mr. Neogy of the whole tragic episode was "broadly speaking true" and his confession that the forces of 'law and order' available at Dacca were inadequate to cope with the emergency, it is necesary for the Government of India to urge the Bengal Government to accede to the repeated public demand in the province for the institution of a committee of inquiry, so composed as to inspire public confidence. The departmental inquiry, conducted by two English members of the I.C.S., has no value in public eyes, as Mr. Neogy emphasized in his scathing indictment.

VISAPUR.

—:o:—

Now that the Visapur jail of notorious memory has been reopened by the Government of Bombay for the reception of political prisoners, it is natural that the public should be eager to know whether improvements have been effected there in conformity with modern ideas of penology. We notice that the Home Member wishes to obtain a supplementary grant of Rs. 60,000 from the Bombay Legislative Council for special repairs and ordinary repairs to Visapur jail but rumours are current that the prisoners that have been already sent there are subjected to the harrowing rigours of the 'bel-chain.' It is the imperative duty of the Government of Bombay to acquaint the public fully with the nature of the improvements they have undertaken at Visapur and to give it an assurance that mediaeval methods of detention are no longer to be practised there.

MR. H. P. MODY AND THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The letter in your issue of to-day's date opens the subject that is agitating the mind of the public, viz., does Mr. H. P. Mody vote in the Assembly according to the wishes of his Association, or if not, in his personal capacity as a Liberal "leader"?

If the former is the case then the sooner the public starts a strong boycott of the Bombay mills the better. It is incredible that this gentleman should be allowed to vote in favour of the Round Table Conference, which the whole country is ranged against, especially as he a 'paid Chairman' of an industrial body, in which, incidentally, the majority is an European one.

I also believe that this Association is the only one that has not passed a resolution for the ukase of Mr. Gandhi. Will the public take this laying down? Will it patronize the goods of an Association which does nothing to vindicate the country's self-respect, which all other bodies have done?

If the public can bring mighty, 'indispensable' Manchester to its knees as it is doing. What is a handful of seemingly unpatriotic mill-owners?

If on the other hand the Chairman does all this 'without' the consent of the body of which he is the paid Chairman, it is up to that Association to pull him up immediately; or else let him resign.

These are times when the slightest gesture may turn the balance and at such a time it is incredible that the mill-owners who are the first to benefit by the boycott of British cloth and the advance of Swadeshi, should allow their (paid) representative to vote against the country's wishes or even belong to a body such as the Liberals.

The public has not forgotten who accepted Imperial preference in exchange for Tariff relief.

What are Mr. Mody's 'private' views with regard to Swadeshi? Does he wear Swadeshi clothes? Did he believe the popular movement would die down? Is he not a greater Asian (Club) politician than an Indian patriot? To him we should say "Come off your perch."—Yours, etc.,

VERITAS.

Bombay, July 17.

THE LIBERAL PHOENIX.

LORD IRWIN'S "SINCERITY—IN ACTION."

(By J. J. VAKIL.)

Every time that Lord Irwin speaks out of the fulness of his sincerity, the Liberal Phoenix springs to life, decked in more and more fantastic colours of impossible hope. Even the way of the gods is less inexplicable than the way of our Liberals, who display not merely an unheard—of capacity to clutch at a straw, but the divine gift of hearing "unheard melodies" issuing from it. They have abandoned themselves with frenzied joy—so frenzied that one almost doubts if it is real—to an admiration of the beautiful portions of Lord Irwin's speech, just at the time when they had led the world to believe that they were arriving at a more real understanding of Lord Irwin, through the deeds of the men whom the Viceroy takes every opportunity to laud to the skies, in words which should fill with righteous indignation every self-respecting Indian whether he belongs to the Congress or the Liberal party. For just as there is some little difference between 'Dominion Status' and 'Dominion Status in action,' so also is there a difference between 'Lord Irwin's 'sincerity' and his 'sincerity in action,' of the former, we get artistic touches in speeches that are masterpieces of vagueness; of the latter, we have so many unforgettable and unforgivable instances, that even Liberal Knights can quote a good few of them without the aid of notes.

WEATHER COCKS.

Just as these good people, I repeat, were showing signs of appreciating the fact that the way in which Lord Irwin and his Government were handling the situation, created by the noblest method that one nation can adopt for the recognition of the fundamental rights that are the very breath of its existence,—had morally barred and bolted the door to any Conference, until such time as these showed a change of heart, they suddenly turned round like weather-cocks and the cause a speech which does not contain a single sentence which commits the Viceroy to an iota more than what he was committed to before he made it! Surely this points to something very rotten in the state of the Liberal Denmark, and that rotten thing is the maniacal desire of 'representing' India, which can see 'honour' where there is nothing but dishonour and shame. How else is it possible to explain the raptures into which these clever people go off at a speech which violently and uncompromisingly slams the door at the Congress; which 'banks upon' the oft-displayed weakness of the Liberals, in its studied refusal to declare even a political amnesty without which not even an insane person can expect the Congress to look at the proposal of attending the Round Table Conference, and which, even Liberals admit, must be an essential condition of calling off the present movement; which offers 'sympathy' for the hurts of innocent people 'whose statements are not accepted not even investigated', a speech which ignominiously misinterprets the nature of a movement in which the very soul of India has found an expression which, for nobility, is unrivalled in the history of the world; which Lord Birkenhead has astutely analysed (deviating into truth for his own ends) as being so ambiguous as to render it almost impossible to select from it any clear and unambiguous proposal; and which finally repeats with jarring unctuousness the praise of the upholders of Lathi Raj. This performance, which is the high-water mark of the bankruptcy of British statesmanship is acclaimed with enthusiasm as furnishing an excuse for gratifying their pet whim!

THE SMOKE-SCREEN.

Can we wonder after that, if the depleted ranks of the leaders without a following are, as Sir Pheroze Sethna apprehends, further depleted. But what is, if possible, much more deplorable, is the smoke-screen behind which this frenzied desire to 'represent' India (when they represent no one and nothing but their own selves) is sought to be hid. Their inability to act, is represented to be the inseparable accident of a seership that riding above the storm of current events, claims to lecture to the benighted nation which has pitiably lost its bearings, and would rush to perdition if if did not possess the thrice-blessed Liberal wise-men, as stars in the firmament, to guide its way, like "heaven's light," and the fun of it is that while claiming to be the spiritual Guru of the Congress—and even of the Government of India!—it asks in the same breath for the blessings of the Congress on its self-shouldered mission of 'representing' India at London! "It is essential that the Indian Delegation should have the moral sanction and the active support of the Indian National Congress" which is "the normal mind of India to-day," says the "Indian Daily Mail" in a recent editorial. However pious and 'friendly' it may be to declare that it is 'essential' to have not only the moral support but the active support (!) of the Congress, does it not savour either of deficient self-respect or of lunacy, to look to the Congress not only to refrain from saying what it believes that it is traitorous of any Indian to go to the Conference—but to give such men both "moral support" (a cheap thing, it would seem) and active support"? But what can one expect from a distracted Editor who is driven to write such self-defeating stuff, by the vagaries inherent in the principle of his Party, as to appeal to us in one and the same issue of his paper to admire the marvellous beauty of the Viceroy's personality as manifested in his offering personal sympathy to the innocent victims of lathi raj,—that, as "Scrutator",—and to state sanely and relevantly in the editorial, "It is all very well for Lord Irwin to extend his personal sympathy to innocent people who have been victims of police lathis. Something more than mere sympathy is necessary." It is precisely because that "something more" has never come from Lord Irwin, and it is precisely because his latest speech distinctly tells us, with its acerbated, uncompromising hostility towards the Congress, that there is not the slightest intention on his part of ever doing that "something

(Continued on next page.)

A LETTER TO DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION.

We publish below a second letter from Mr. Pethabhai of Pethapur sent to the Director of Information. It seems the Director has not got this letter also possibly due to postal delays and hence Mr. Pethabhai has requested us to publish the same. We hope the Director will give a reply to the questions raised by Mr. Pethabhai:—

Pethapur, 28-6-30.

Dear Mr. Director of Information,

To-day you gave me the greatest shock in my life. Early morning two policemen came to my door and as a real loyal subject of the Sarkar I at once hid myself but my son, who like a fool, has joined the Congress on seeing policemen of whom I am told they are not afraid went to them. They handed him two letters after which without a word departed. Our neighbour Ulhkhan also got a similar fright on seeing these policemen. Mr. Director, why did you send these letters through policemen of whom we, loyalists, are terribly afraid? You could have sent them by post.

I have read these letters but my neighbours who are Congresswallas have again been asking me questions and so I would like you to clear them for me so that once for all their mouths will be shut.

The first letter says:—"Is India growing poorer?" You say, No; but I have been looking round my village and I see that the wealth we had formerly is gone and the place is now deserted. During my life time, and I am nearly 45, I have seen more famines, floods and disease than one grandfather had seen. Does this show India is richer? There are more men loitering the streets of bigger towns wanting to get employment than it was 50 years' back. Why is that so? Our grandfathers seldom told us about famines, but if you ask me privately I can say that more men are dying of hunger than they did in my grandfather's time. Does this not show that India is getting poorer?

[redacted]here is more gold in In[redacted] any other country in [redacted] have at least in my [redacted] no gold coin or even a r[redacted]ad all is paper whether it [redacted] or 100 rupees. And we po[redacted] know what gold or sil[redacted]y neighbour who is 85 [redacted] me he had seen in th[redacted] treasures of the rich[redacted] gold but today mu[redacted] it is all gone. Wh[redacted] is it? Is it in the Government Treasury? Can you show me where the gold is? Is it in your Treasury? Today I am paying more for my grain and articles of food and yet why do you say we are rich? By this higher prices whatever is left with us is going. Have you any remedy to prevent this? You say Government is paying 80 lakhs interest on the money? Why has the Government to borrow? Was it because there were famines and floods and where was the money spent? In getting motor cars, railways and machinery. Is it not so?

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

More Behind It.

There is considerably more behind the sudden decision of Hindenburg, President of the German Reich, to refuse to participate in the celebrations of the evacuation of the Rhineland than is at present vouchsafed to the German Press and public. The excuse Hindenburg gives for his refusal is that the Nationalist Steel Helmet Association is a prohibited organisation in the Rhineland. It was well-known that he considered the campaign of successive Coalition Cabinets against the "Steel Helmets" most unwise and regarded their suppression as "unwarranted and illegal." But his difficulty was that he could not show sympathy with the Right group in German politics, with which temperamentally and previous associations he is allied, without being immediately charged with overstepping the bounds of constitutional propriety as President. But he has made no secret of his aversion to the political policy of those bourgeois elements in Germany that have steadily tried to denounce Count Westarp and the German Nationalists as the chief obstacles to their country's progress. Now that Germany has sunk deep in a financial morass under a Government mainly run by the leaders of the People's Party and the Social-Democrats, Hindenburg has chosen a convenient moment to make a gesture to the public that the old landholding gentry and the "Steel Helmets" do not deserve to be continuously run down.

Scandalous.

According to "Liberty" of Calcutta, Shrimati Urmila Devi and five other ladies, who are imprisoned in the Presidency Jail, have been accommodated in the hospital yard meant for women convicts. As our contemporary points out: "They are suffering a good deal on account of constant association with the ordinary women convicts. They are not allowed to take walks outside the yard. This has told on their health. Association with ordinary convicts, who shout and scream also has a deleterious effect on their health." The discrepancy between the spirit of Government's own jail rules and their treatment of men convicted of political offences has been bad enough. But the lack of consideration betrayed by the Bengal Government's behaviour towards ladies is revolting. Perhaps the Home Member and the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal are not officially aware of the fact that among these ladies are some to bow to whom, would be an honour for these gentlemen.

Scandalous Move.

The Government of India have to thank themselves if the public entertain the suspicion that in order to secure the adherence of orthodox elements in both the Hindu and Muslim communities to their political policy they are not unwilling virtually to throw overboard the Sarda Act. This piece of great social legislation, which educated Indians, men and women, would have liked to see on the Statute Book long ago reached there, only after a very long resistance from orthodoxy and in this fight for social reform officialdom was in no great hurry to help educated Indians. Now that the Sarda Act has been in operation only for a few months the Government seize the opportunity to throw out a political sop to orthodoxy by securing through an amendment the circulation for opinion of an amending Bill which will practically destroy the Act. Mr. Surpat Singh introduced this amending Bill in the Council of State, to give relief to conscientious objectors who evidently believe that it is sinful to postpone marrying their boys and girls until they have emerged from childhood.

Opportunism.

Mr. Ramaswamy Mudaliar's pertinent reminder to Mr. Emerson, the Home Secretary who moved the amendment, fell on deaf ears. He said circulating Mr. Surpat Singh's Bill would give people the impression that there was a chance of amending the Sarda Act and this would be disastrous to the great social progress the Act had in view. The very point which Mr. Surpat Singh wanted to emphasize, the difficulty of the conscientious objector, had been considered by two Select Committees when the Sarda Bill was passing through the various legislative stages. When the Sarda Bill emerged into its final form, it was acclaimed by all progressive elements in the country, particularly by the women. We hope the public protest against Government's opportunist action and against Mr. Surpat Singh's Bill will be overwhelming and severe and in this protest the women of India must take a prominent part. It is they who must see to it that orthodoxy and bigotry are not allowed, under the guise of conscientious scruples, to wreck the physique of the coming generation.

Loss In Customs Revenue.

MR. HAIG DEFENDS SIMLA AUTHORITIES.

Resolution About Dominion Status Talked Out By Arrangement.

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, July 17.

So widespread is the indignation of members of the assembly over police conduct in beating volunteers on the Mall that, today, it led to a scene and withdrawal of a nationalist member from the House. Lala Pannalal who had yesterday backed out of the adjournment motion put today a series of written short notice questions which he could hardly read, but it was Mr. Gyaprasad Singh who took up the thread and combined with Mr. Neogy launched a fierce attack on Government benches.

Mr. Haig was twice outwitted when first he was told that the very doctor he had quoted had actually stated quite the reverse about the precarious state of the injured volunteer's health. Mr. Haig protested that his District authorities' word was correct as against that of Assembly members. No wonder Mr. Neogy protested "well that is your gospel! Is it not a disgrace that such silly answers are given to such serious questions?"

But more was to come and I reproduce textually what happened.

MR. G. P. SINGH'S WALK OUT.

Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi. Is the Hon. member aware that there was a demonstration near the Assembly Building the other day, when volunteers cried out: "Assembly *men kon bolega? Ullu bolega!*" (Laughter).

Mr. Gyaprasad Singh. "Is not that a correct description of many of the members of this House?"

President:—"order! order! The Hon. Member must withdraw his remarks".

Mr. Ghuznavi:—"I withdraw my remarks".

President to Mr. Gyaprasad Singh: "The Hon. Member must withdraw his remarks" (cries of "withdraw! withdraw!") Mr. G. P. Singh. All right, Sir: if you say that this description does not apply here I am prepared to withdraw it.

President. That will not do! The Hon. Member must offer an unqualified withdrawal.

Mr. G. P. Singh. I will rather walk out of the house than make an unqualified withdrawal when I feel that the description is absolutely correct.

President. The Hon. Member is perfectly within his rights to take any action he likes.

Mr. Singh then walked out of the House.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir: is it a fact that volunteers are not allowed to walk on the Mall!

Mr. Haig: No Sir, as far as I know, provided they behave themselves in an ordinary and orderly manner."

DISSATISFIED WITH MR. HAIG'S REPLIES.

Lobby feeling was one of dissatisfaction with the replies given because the crux of the question is the attitude of the local authorities, and it is they who interpret the mere presence of volunteers on the Mall as obstruction. I am told that but for his abrupt withdrawal from the House, Mr. G. P. Singh was armed with many supplementary questions, including one asking what action had been taken against those police officers who burnt Gandhi caps on the Mall some time ago.

However, the demonstration of to-day in the Assembly has considerable significance as indicating the Assembly's wrath at Government's policy of lawless beating

CUSTOMS LOSE A CRORE.

There was very interesting information vouchsafed, though very hesitatingly, by the Finance Member to a question by Sir Harisingh Gour showing that the Customs loss in three months has been over a crore and the Finance Member admitted that this loss had occurred just when the full effects of the Gandhi movement on trade had not happened, but he tried at once to seek shelter behind the plea that though Government's losses of revenue would be great, the loss of internal trade and Indian business would be much greater.

A convenient arrangement between Mr. Ghuznavi and Sir George Rainy lead to short debate on his resolution for judicial enquiry into Railway accidents involving human lives and the House soon plunged itself into discussion of Mr. Acharya's resolution on political situation. Though originally understanding between the Government and Opposition was that the session was to end to-day Sir George Schuster found it inconvenient to face the resolution regarding reversion to pre-war ratio so the Government decided to carry session on till to-morrow.

Mr. Acharya's resolution urging full Responsible Government and the release of Gandhi also was not convenient motion and there was understanding between him and Government during lunch interval that the motion be talked out. To-day's debate, however, had a special significance because lobby whispers showed that the Viceroy has exchanged correspondence with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar. This news has caused dismay in reactionary circles and indeed Sir George Rainy's speech in the Assembly was interpreted in Opposition circles as partly a sort of cohnterblast to the Viceregal activities in this sphere.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

SIMLA, July 17.

When the Assembly met to-day to discuss non-official resolutions, the galleries were full. A series of questions were put by Mr. Pannalal and supplementary questions were asked by Mr. Gayaprasad Singh, regarding the action of the district and police authorities in Simla, particularly the alleged beating of Congress volunteers by Sergeant Webber on the Mall and preventing them from walking on the Mall.

Mr. Haig replied that there was no prohibition against the volunteers going on the Mall and that the police took action under the Police Act to prevent obstruction to traffic on the road. He denied that the two volunteers were beaten and were in a precarious condition. When the District Magistrate went to see them he found their pulse normal.

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh: Which doctor saw them?

Mr. Haig: I think Dr. Mukundlal.

Mr. G. Singh: I hold in original a certificate from Dr. Mukundlal that one volunteer was unconscious and his pulse was fast and could not be counted that evening.

FLIPPANT LAUGHTER.

Mr. Haig: Probably when the Magistrate's enquiry was held he had recovered. (Laughter).

Mr. Haig replying to a further volley of questions defended the District authorities and when it was pointed out that the statements on which the questions were based were the result of personal observation by members of the House, Mr. Haig said that they should bring them to the notice of District authorities.

After some discussion Mr. G. P. Singh retired from the House.

LOSS DUE TO BOYCOTT.

Replying to a short notice question by Sir Hari Singh Gour, Sir George Schuster said that there had been a loss of Rs. 1,66,00,000 in the Customs Revenue for the quarter ending June compared with the estimated revenue. It was not improbable that the loss was ascribable to the Civil Disobedience movement.

The full effect of the movement on trade had, however, not been felt by the end of June.

He added: "The most serious reactions of this movement are the destruction of confidence and paralysation of internal trade and according to my information the effects on Indian business is likely to be considerably more disastrous those on the Government revenues."

GHAZNAVI WANTS AN INQUEST.

Mr. Ghaznavi moved a resolution that steps be taken in all cases of railway, accidents entailing loss of human lives (1) to institute a Coroner's enquiry (2) to deliver bodies of the deceased to the relatives concerned as far as practicable failing that to the different social service organisations and (3) to institute a judicial enquiry committee to be composed of officials and non-officials.

Sir George Rainy welcomed the suggestions. Though he could not accept the resoluton he would address the Local Governments as to whether there ought to be a judicial enquiry by a Magistrate in every case and whether it was desirable to associate non-officials as assessors in cases of accidents. When local governments' views came in, he would place them before the Railway Central Advisory Council. Mr. Ghaznavi withdrew the resolution.

Mr. Acharya moved a resolution about Dominion Status.

Reassembling after lunch Mr. Gayaprasad Singh expressed regret for his remarks at the morning sitting. The President was glad and said the incident was happily closed.

Mr. Patil moved an amendment urging the representation of various interests at the conference with due prominence to rural interests Mr. N. G. Ranga moved an amendment throwing the responsibility on Government for taking all the necessary steps to secure Gandhiji's attendance at the Conference.

RELEASE GANDHIJI.

Mauvi Shafi Daoodi moved an amendment "in view of the fact that it is very desirable that all the political parties and interests in India should unite in pressing upon His Majesty's Government, in view also of the fact that attempts are being made to secure a peaceful atmosphere and the suspension of the Civil Disobedience movement, this Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that he be pleased to release Mahatma Gandhi and other political prisoners."

Mr. U. N. Sen referred to the clouds gathering in England but felt optimistic that leaders who wished to approach Mr. Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru would be able to bring about a settlement.—A. P.

BAN ON CONGRESS BULLETIN

—:o:—

Ordinance Admitted To Be Ineffective.

(BY P. R. LELE.)

The Government of Bombay published on 14th July a Gazette Extraordinary which promulgates that the Chief Presidency Magistrate's order prohibiting the publication of the Bombay Congress Bulletin which lapsed on 14th July, do remain in force for a further period of two months. During the two months from 15th May to 14th July the Magistrate's order did not prevent the Congress Bulletin from being published, indeed the order gave an extraordinary advertisement to the Bulletin. During these two months Bombay has remained absolutely free from riots or affray. The Bakr-Id and Mohurrum passed off peacefully. The only disturbances that took place were due to the foolish action of a sergeant. The reason which alone could justify such an order, presuming it is not 'ultra vires', does not exist and it has not had the effect of stopping the publication of the Congress Bulletin. And, still, the Government of Bombay are pleased to repeat this unreasonable and ineffective order.

When the Chief Presidency Magistrate issued the order, there was at least this excuse that cyclostyled productions were not covered by the Press Acts or Ordinance. The noble Lord Irwin has since signed an Ordinance bringing them under the Press Legislation and further declaring that they would be even liable to be forfeited to His Majesty. Even that Ordinance did not stop the Congress Bulletin. Indeed, new papers came into being to defy the new Ordinance. Therefore, the Bombay Government have renewed the prohibitory order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. This renewal is an official admission that the Viceregal Ordinance is a hopeless failure.

Before I conclude, I must add owing to an event that occurred on the same 14th July that I am writing this in my own 'usual' capacity.

"GIVE R. T. CONFERENCE A CHANCE."

—:o:—

Bombay Governor's Suggestion.

POONA, July 16.

The conference of non-official representatives from the Presidency met to-day.

There was an important discussion in which leaders of all sections participated mainly emphasising the necessity of conciliation and also of making Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru available for discussions regarding settlement.

STICKING TO IT.

Opening the Conference the Governor said that in such as formal meeting it was not necessary to make decisions by regular vote, the object being merely to straighten out the situation, and to hear non-official views. The discussion planned included the consideration of the Simon Report. It had already been studied carefully by the Bombay Government and the official decision had been arrived at.

Nevertheless the Governor wanted non-official opinion on the franchise, Provincial Constitution, the Central constitution and relationship of the Central and the Home Governments. The Governor did not admit that the Simon Report was dead. It was probably never meant to go all the way but every question asked in the Report must be decided in some way.

The other important question was of restoring the right atmosphere to give the Conference in London a chance. The deplorable strangement which was not of Government's seeking was being forced on Government. It was very important that all should cease to be at cross purposes and should concentrate on real work. Government had no desire of continuing "repressive" measures if the cause ceased to exist. If civil disobedience was to persist until England abandoned the scheme to give India a constitution by agreement, at least let them make suggestions for narrowing the circle of conflict.—A. P.

300 VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED IN TWO WEEKS.

—:o:—

BANKURA, July 15.

In the course of two weeks more than 300 volunteers have been convicted and sentenced from the Sadar Sub-Division of Bankura while Bishnupur Sub-Division has sent more than 100 volunteers to jail.—Free Press.

RACING NOTES.

Preparations For The Season At Poona.

A visit to the race-track at Poona reminds one that another season will soon commence. Rain has benefitted the course and trainers who usually concentrate on the early prizes have been giving their charges a little fast work.

There will be no dearth of riding talent in Poona this year. Several new arrivals include N. Jackson and H. Alexander who have come from New Zealand.

Edwards who has done most of his riding at Calcutta and northern centres will don silk for the patrons of Capt. Farrar while G. Corkhill will ride "second" for the same trainer. Other riding engagements are about the same most of the jockeys continuing their agreements of the last season. A. C. Walker who has not been too busy in the last two seasons will again steer the Aga Khan's horses the Mohamedan magnate having decided to support racing on this side on a big scale again.

NEW TRAINER FOR MR. ASKURAN.

George Bell, the Australian trainer, has been in charge of Mr. Askuran's horses for several weeks now and anticipates a good season. He has LOWMOOR in good work. The Trial Stakes winner went wrong last summer but was wisely eased off and under the skilled care of his former trainer, Buckley, his leg soon mended. LOWMOOR should win some big prizes this year if judiciously raced.

TRAINER'S NEW HORSES.

To Bence's growing establishment have been added the following newcomers. LITTLE BOB and FLYING ESSEX—promising Irish juveniles which will carry the Kelso jacket.

J. Robinson is bound to have a large say in the racing in the capital of the Deccan this year. Among some very high class horses in his care are BULAND, NIJINSKI, SAINT ARMOUR and SILVER HUSSAR.

THE LIBERAL PHOENIX.

(Continued from previous page.)

more", that Congress refuses to be side-tracked by his piety and his good-will towards all men on earth. In this connection, it is remarkable that the Congress is continually being appealed to by all sorts of sensitive people to forego its principles for the great consideration of setting their delicate nerves at rest. The Socialists of the Labour Government, who are driven by Congress activity, to facing the fact that they are smothering their principle for the sake of holding on, a short time more, to the steed of power; the Liberals who would have themselves believe that they are quite enough by themselves to represent India; the students whose susceptibilities are touched on the raw by picketers asking them to leave their colleges; all alike appeal to the Congress to leave alone their delicate nerves. One would think that the Congress was a philanthropic institution designed to help its opponents to convalesce!

A GRAVE MISCONCEPTION.

A very grave misconception which the Liberals have been encouraging, if they have not actually started it, remains to be dealt with—the claim that there is only a difference of means between Congress and Liberals and that their objective is the same. This is camouflage of a most dangerous type. The Swaraj of Liberal-dreams is one in which the capitalist and Zemindar will hold the reigns of power, with intellectual as their henchman—may be even Gurus! The masses are seen, in the distance, as a dangerous leviathan to whom one must be 'kind', provided it keeps itself at a respectable distance. The Swaraj of the Congress—it has only been so since Mahatma Gandhi raised his voice in the Congress camp—is envisaged as principally for the masses, with the Lions of Capitalism and Zemindarism kindly consenting to lie peacefully by the side of the Lamb, because of the latter's soul-force. Not only that, Mahatmaji's "substance of Independence"—a curiously misinterpreted expression—is a 'radically' different conception from the Liberal Party's 'Dominion Status with safeguards.' What Mahatmaji means by that expression, is not something less than Independence but something more than what that word means, and has meant in recent history, when used by those master-Chauvinists of the world—British statesmen whether Socialists, Liberals or Conservatives. What Mahatmaji undoubtedly means by this phrase—he has frequently said it in so many words before he employed it, and before he stood technically committed to the Independence ideal—is that he will not allow Britain to palm off on him the kind of 'Independence' which she 'gave' to Egypt some years ago; which she 'gave' to Iraq a couple of years ago; which she 'gave' again to Iraq a few days ago 'for five years'! He means that he will not be content with a constitution which will give 'Independence in Action' instead of the 'Dominion Status in Action' which we are so splendidly enjoying already, and will accept only what will be 'real' Independence,—Independence 'in substance'. No painstaking critic of Mahatmaji should have been misled, as many undoubtedly have been, by the Slocombe interview. It is true that his words include in their meaning a stipulated period, in which State-powers will be transferred, but it equally means that this transitional period will not be entered on at all unless the end of that period guarantees, not the kind of 'Independence' enjoyed by Iraq and Egypt, but one in which there is no limitation of sovereign power except that consented to, voluntarily, by an India which, at the time of entering upon such an agreement or contract with England or any other power is as free as England or France or Italy is free to-day. This is, I imagine, a little different from the Liberal conception of Swaraj, both in its domestic and international aspects.

MR. JAVALKAR IN ENGLAND

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have to correct a report appearing about one in your issue of to-day's date—a report which purports to be an extract from the "Daily Worker" of England.

The whole of the facts barring one are true. I was accompanied by my friend and his wife and Mrs. Javalkar was not with me then. In fact she was in Poona. I had not taken Mrs. Javalkar with me to England. I hope you will publish this correction, as the report will, I am afraid, cause great excitement amongst my friends and followers.

I am writing to the "Daily Worker" about this.—Yours, etc.,

D. S. JAVALKAR.

Bombay, July 17.

Continued from column 7)

they were exposed to every form of wanton insult and provocation, and even to bodily injury—the police force both in Bombay City and in the mofussil has on the whole shown a wonderful restraint and discipline, which should compel our high admiration.

NO NEGOTIATION.

I would impress on this House that there can be no question of negotiation with persons whose declared object is to make orderly Government impossible. It is for them to create the conditions in which a happier state of things can be restored, and I earnestly hope that you, Gentlemen, and the whole public will throw your best influence into the scale to secure such a result. All must by now have realized whither this movement is tending; that this way lies not political advance, but a state of things in which any advance becomes wellnigh impossible. In this country, as indeed in all countries, the only guarantee of peace, progress or prosperity is the respect for law. Destroy it, and you let loose forces which may undo the constructive work of centuries and plunge India back into mediaevalism and barbarism.

This country is now at the parting of the ways: it has to choose between law and order or murder and arson. It is the duty of all right-minded citizens at this juncture to withhold their sympathy and support, whether active or passive, from this movement; and not only so, but if they wish to enjoy peace in the future under any form of national Government, to set their faces firmly against it and to rally all their forces on the side of constitutional progress.

CONGRESS BLACKMAILING.

There is too much tendency to throw the onus on the Government and to say "If Government had given us what we want, there would have been no such movement." I hope everyone will beware of such argument and remember danger, not only to this Government but to all future Governments and to society as a whole, of setting up blackmail and defiance as legitimate political weapons. And there is yet another falacy inherent in this way of thinking: for if, as I firmly believe, it is the intention of both the Government of India and of His Majesty's Government to do their utmost to pilot India through its present stage of constitutional evolution in a manner which will satisfy the aspirations of all really patriotic Indians, how can they be helped by striking them from behind, by seeking to distract their energies and and attention from the task which lies before them? Those who try to do so are the real enemies of political progress.

MERE POLITICAL PHRASE.

I would ask you to remember that a constitution cannot be given to a sub-continent by a mere political phrase. That is, we cannot approach the matter by saying "Let there be Dominion Status", and only afterwards apply ourselves to the task of working out what is meant on the assumption that all the unforeseen problems will prove to fit into our mould. In such a procedure we should stake all on a gamble.

The Viceroy has stated clearly what will be the position of the Report of the Statutory Commission in its contribution to the whole result. I think it would be wrong to regard that report as in any sense an impediment to India's progress.

"I SHALL PUT ON GANDHI CAP."

Sir Purshottamdas' Warning To Government.

The speech which Sir Frederick Sykes delivered in the Bombay Legislative Council on Thursday has come as an unpleasant surprise to many of those prominent men from Bombay who had attended the Conference held at the Government House on Wednesday. The speeches which Sir Purshottamdas and others had made in the Conference, they say, seemed to have made a great impression on Sir Frederick Sykes. These speeches urged the imperative need of a policy of conciliation and the indispensability of Mahatma Gandhi and Congressmen attending the Conference if it was to be successful. Sir Purshottamdas is reported to have told the Governor that if such a policy was not adopted and the Government persisted in their present policy of repression, he would himself put on Khaddar clothes and a Gandhi cap. (It is significant that ony person with a Gandhi cap on present in the Conference was Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee). The Governor evidently seemed at the moment to realise the force of the appeal for conciliation made by various speakers. But the speech he made in the Council yesterday indicates that the appeal has proved unavailing.

A noteworthy failure of the Conference was that the second speaker to be called upon to speak —Sir Purshottamdas was the first —was Mr. Abdul Latif who, quite irrelevantly, sought to urge that there had been no ban on Gandhi caps in Sholapur. Among the European non-officials present there was a feeling that it was a bad strategy for Mr. Abdu Latiff to have been asked to speak at so early an stage of the proceedings and one of the non-officials Mr. Winterbotham raised a point of order whether Mr. Abdul Latiff was in order in raising such side issues.

UNJUST CHARGES AGAINST CONGRESS.

(Continued from page 1.)

sees and the burning of the Courts at Sholapur have been prompted by the sheer desire to destroy. Throughout this campaign the weapon of intimidation has been ruthlessly employed to compel neutral persons to surrender their consciences and their liberties, and even human life has not been safe from wanton aggression. Many innocent persons have been molested and attacked; the drowning of three men in the Surat district was the direct consequence of so-called non-violence; and the brutal murders of policemen in Sholapur are fresh in the minds of all.

Let me now call your attention to some of the effects of this campaign of lawlessness and violence and the things to which it is leading us.

DACOITIES.

One startling illustration of the way in which the public morale is being undermined is the fact that since the movement started there have been no less than 18 dacoities in the Kaira district, an unmistakable consequence of the activities of political agitators among the lawless tribe of the Dharalas, who were pacified with much difficulty only a few years ago. And the same people who are knowingly letting loose such forces are at the same time sedulously engaged in trying to seduce the police and the Indian troops from their duty.

I have already referred to the disastrous effects of this movement on trade and credit, and I may remind you of the constant interference with even retail trade which is being caused by the hartals imposed on the shopkeepers by those who, having no stake in the matter themselves, claim the right to control both city and mofussil markets. The agriculturist who now finds no profitable market for his cotton and other crops is similarly an indirect sufferer. I may remind you too of the irretrievable loss caused to numbers of cultivators by the destruction of the toddy palms which supplied them with food, thatching and other commodities, a loss which they have not yet had time to realize. Those poor people are being exploited to their own undoing by the agitators, and worse troubles will be brought upon them if these persons, by playing on their susceptibilities, succeed in inducing them to risk their lands by refusal to pay land revenue.

LOSS TO COMMUNITY?

But apart from such direct consequences, the ulterior loss to the whole community is as yet hard to estimate. Besides the immediate loss of public property, a loss of revenue is now anticipated under most of the chief heads. Land Revenue, Excise, Scheduled Taxes and Stamps. At the same time there will be a large excess of expenditure over the budget provision on Police and Jails, and some excess also on Land Revenue and General Administration. In the interests of the Presidency finances the police force had already some years ago been reduced to a minimum. It has now been necessary to sanction a total increase of more than 2,400 men and a number of superior officers, and it cannot be said that this increase will exhaust the needs unless there is a speedy end to the movement. The total cost already involved is at the rate of about 20 lakhs a year. Then on the Jail side the new rules for the classification of prisoners, which were of course framed to meet more normal circumstances, are now involving an extra cost in the neighbourhood of Rs. 1,000 a day owing to the influx of A and B Class prisoners, while the necessity of opening new temporary prisons and increasing the Jail Staff will lead to expense on a still larger scale unless the movement ceases.

How serious these facts are for the finances of the Presidency can well be imagined. The whole of these extra costs must necessarily fall on the tax-payer, and in so far as they cannot be provided for by additional taxation they will have to be met at the expense of other advantages hitherto provided out of public funds. Already steps are being taken to stop all new works and services which can be postponed. It is for the public to say whether they are prepared to pay this price for an unnecessary agitation conducted by an organization which does not represent the whole Presidency.

ORDINANCES NECESSARY.

It is at any rate clear that the Government could not, consistently with its duty to the community as a whole, allow a free hand to an agitation deliberately employing such methods and involving such serious consequences to the peace and prosperity of the country. To meet what was essentially a revolutionary movement it has been necessary to obtain extraordinary powers by means of ordinances which have naturally not met with approval from those who were well-disposed towards the movement. In regard to this subject I have only one thing to point out to this House, and that is, that the ordinary criminal enactments of this country, as in all countries where a stable Government exists, have been framed on the assumption of a limited number of offenders and the general co-operation of the public. It is better that this should be so and that emergencies should be met by extraordinary powers held in reserve by the Supreme Authority, than that the country should permanently be saddled with a large amount of restrictive legislation. I have no doubt whatever that the ordinances will be removed as soon as the cause is removed, and that most desirable consummation is a matter within the volition of those who have deliberately created emergency conditions.

ASSAULTS JUSTIFIED.

There is one word which I would add before leaving this part of the subject. In all the measures which the Government have been forced to take in dealing with this movement and its manifestations, there is not and never has been any element of vindictiveness, or any desire to repress activities which were in any way beneficial to India's cause or in which any person had any right to indulge. If, unfortunately, it has been necessary to deprive many persons of their liberty, and if there have been too many regrettable occasions on which the activities of the supporters of this movement have brought them into conflict with the forces of law and order, the blame must rest on those who have deliberately brought about such situations. They have done so knowing the law that every unlawful assembly, or assembly likely to cause a disturbance of the peace, is liable to be dispersed by force if it refuses to disperse otherwise, and that the liability of its members to arrest is an additional and not an alternative provision. It is in the highest degree unfair to represent that police as the aggressors in such cases when, in the circumstances intentionally created for them, the only alternative would have been to fail in their duty.

TRIBUTE TO POLICE.

Another feature of these disturbances which I can only regard as utterly deplorable is the employment of women and children in positions in which they are liable to injury, together with the exploitation of children for political advertisement of which they cannot understand the real significance. I am sure that all right-minded people will agree with me that in the many exceedingly difficult situations which have been forced on the police ever since the commencement of this movement—situations in which

(Continued [illegible] column 5.)

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SHIPPING NEWS

Export & Import

SHALOM JUDAH JULY 17.

ARRIVALS.
July 17.
Konderkerk, Baker, Hamburg.
Jalarashmi, Murray, Moulmein.
Bandra, Hughes, Busreh.
Genoa, Buzamino, Genoa.

DEPARTURES.
July 16.
Queda, Smith, Karachi
Jalavijaya, Taylor, Karachi.
Vita, Betaugh, Busreh.
Mooltan, Townshend, Sydney.

LOADING.
July 17.
Steamer Konderkerk for Hamburg.
Steamer Ockenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Naldera for London.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT

S.S. Mooltan:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy.'s English mail steamer *Mooltan, is expected to arrive here* to-day at about (6 a.m.) from London, with the outward mails of 3rd instant, a general cargo and 206 passengers and hence she will sail for Sydney with mails on the same day at about (11 a.m.).

S.S. Kanderkerk:—The E. D. Sassoon Coy.'s steamer Kanderkerk, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S.S. Jalarashmi:—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer Jalarashmi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a cargo of rice.

S.S. Bandra:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Bandra, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Queda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Queda, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Jalavijaya:—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer Jalavijaya, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Vita:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Vita, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo, mails and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS
ALEXANDRA DOCK
THURSDAY, 17th July, 1930.
2 Rawalpindi London 26-7 M M and Co.
3 Chinkoa Rangoon NF M M and Co.
4 Kondekerk Hamburg 26-7 E D Sassoon & Co.
5 Queda Karachi 17-7 M M and Co.
7 C/Venice Port Okha 23-7 K Nixon and Co.
9 Naumburg Hamburg 19-7 Volkart Bros.
16 War Bharata Abadan 17-7 Anglo P Oil Co.
VICTORIA DOCK
1 Sumatra Maru, Kobe, 19-7 O S Kaisha.
4 Vita Busrah 18-7 M M and Co.
5 Fager Bangkok 19-7 F F Campbell & Co.
7 Jalavijaya Karachi 17-7 Scindia S N Co.
8 Alipore Japan 22-7 M M and Co.
9 Branksome Hall Karachi 22-7 J Finlay & Co.
16 Laxmi, P Gulf, NF, NF, P Assaria and Co.
PRINCE'S DOCK
B Nurjehan NF NF T Morrison and Co.
C/S K BarjoCra Busrah 23-7 M M & Co.
F Alavi Red Sea Ports 17-7 T Morrison and Co.
K Varela Busrah NF M M and Co.
L M Dalgoma NF NF M M and Co.
P Durendon Calcutta 19-7 M M and Co.
Q Padua Cochin 18-7 New B S Ltd.
GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Jamnagar 16-7-30.
Nurjehan 16-7-30.
Jalanjaya 16-7-30.
Netravati 16-7-30.
Fager 16-7-30.
Queda 16-7-30.
C/Venice 17-7-30.
Chinkoa 16-7-30.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
FROM LONDON.
Kaiser-i-Hind 25-7-30 P and O S N Co.
Mantua 1-8-30 P & O S N Co.
Macedonia 3-8-30 P & O S N Co.
Comorin 15-8-30 P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Trekane 25-7-30 M M & Co.
Burdwan 3-8-30 M M & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Hesien 25-7 J. F. Co.
Castalia 4-8 G. T. Co.
City of Benares 16-8 K. N. Co.
City of Lahore 26-8 K. N. Co
Tarantia 28-8 G. T. B.
C/Wellington 22-7-30 K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG
Lanterfels 19-7-30 L Edward.
Altenfels 30-7 L Edward Ld.
Brounfels 4-8 L. Edward Ld.
Lichtenfels. 19-8. L. Edward Ld.
Trifels 30-8 L. Edward Ld.
FROM GENOA
Sumatra 10-7-30 M Italiana
Riow 19-7-30 T M Co.
Genoa 17-7-30 M Italiana
Arabia 22-7-30 M Italiana
FROM TRIESTE.
Pilsna 25-7-30 L T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.
Bovenkerk 8-8-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Streefkerk 24-8 30 E D Sassoon and Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
City of Newcastle 26-7-30 F F Campbell & Co.
City of Kimberley 15-7-30 F F Campbell & Co
Polter 18-7-30 L Edward Ltd.
GENERAL LANDING DATE.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Tottori Maru 16-7-30 N Y Kaisha
Shikoki Maru 29-7-30 N Y Kaisha.
Rangoon Maru, 17-7-30 N. Y. Kaisha.
Burma Maru 25-7-30 O S Kaisha
Borneo Maru 8-8-30 O S Kaisha
Morea 1-8 P. & O S N Co.
Mirzapore, 15-8 P & O S N Co.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Naldera 18-7-30 P & O S N Co
Narkunda 15-8 P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Karoa 19-7-30 M M & Co.
Karagola 2-8 M M & Co.
Ellora 16-8 M M & Co.
SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.
Rawalpindi, 26-7-30, P and O S N Co.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Clan Macbride 22-7-30 J F Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
C/Venice 23-7 K N Co.
FOR HULL.
Branksome Hall 22-7-30 J F Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Norumburg, 19-7-30 Volkart Bros.
Oekenfels NF L Edward.
Konderkerk 26-7-30 E D Sassoon & Co.
FOR GENOA.
Genoa NF M Italiana.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Barjora, 23-7-30, M M and Co.
Varela 1-8-30 M M and Co.
Bandra NF M M & Co.
FOR KOBE.
Allpore, 20-7-30, P and O S N Co.
Sumatra Maru, 24-7-30, O S Kaisha.

FOR RANGOON
Jalarashmi NF S S N Co.
Canara, NF, T M and Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Fager NF, NF, F F Campbell Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi, 15-7-30, T M Co.
Jehangir NF T M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Durendra 19-7-30 M M & Co.
STEAMERS FIXED.
FOR LONDON.
Rawalpndi, 16,687, Pitts, P and O S N Co.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Clan Macbride 3.504 Last J F Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
C/Venice 5,222 Brown K N Co.
FOR HULL.
Branksome Hall, 2808 Farguson J F Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Norumburg 3,613 Allreach Volkart Bros.
Oekenfels 4,681 Diesk L Edward Ltd.
Konderkerk 3,633 Baker E D Sassoon & Co.
FOR GENOA.
Genoa 4,088 Bongamino M Italiana,
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORT.
Sumatra Maru, 4,272, Shenmura O S Kaisha.
Alipore, 4,231 Dawson, P and O S N Co.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Bandra 1,877 Hughes M M & Co.
Barjora, 1,877, Toresn, M M and Co.
Varela 2043 Ramsay M M and Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Canara, 3,884, Denbrook, M M and Co.
Jalarashmi 2,681 Memory S S N Co.
FOR JEDDAH. C
Alavi 2,157 Kavi T M & Co.
Jehangir 2,681 Constantine T M Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karapara 8721 McLean M M & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.
Canara 3889 Danbrook M M & Co.
War Bharto, 3,410, Eldrige, A P and Co.
Jehangir , 2,157 Constantine, T M Co.
Baron Cornegie 1904 Morrison T M and Co.
Benton 2582 Odam Graham T Co.
Jalarashmi 2681 Murray Scindhia S N Co.
Bandra 1877 Hughes M M & Co.
Genoa 4085 Bonzamino M Italiana.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, July 17.

S.S. Rawalpindi for London:—11 cases cotton prints, 100 cases bristles, Cox & Kings Ltd.

For Marseilles:—1,998 cwts. mustard seed, T. S. Thadani & Son; 100 cwts. mustard seed, M. Bhutta & Co.; 2,000 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

S.S. Konderkerk for Antwerp:—55 bales cotton fly, National Transport Co.; 55 bales cotton raw, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 2,000 cwts. linseed oil cakes, 10,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, H. V. Oomerbhoy.

For Rotterdam:—7,904 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, Ralli Bros.; 55 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.

For Ghent:—495 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.

For Hamburg:—330 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.; 2,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, H. V. Oomerbhoy & Co.

S.S. Ockenfels for Hamburg:—39 bales hide fleshing, D. Abrahim & Sons; 165 bales cotton raw, V. Ladha & Co.; 55 bales cotton raw J. Ratilal & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, C. & Thackersey Ltd.

For Antwerp:—22 bales wool raw, Shamji Mal; 2,200 cwts. crushed bones, B. Ardeshir & Co.; 175 bales cotton raw, O. Suleman & Co.; 330 bales cotton raw, J. Ratilal & Co.

For Hull:—160 bales hide cutting, East India Export Co.

For Ghent:—60 bales cotton raw, C. & Thackersey Ltd.

S.S. Genoa for Genoa:—2,502 cwts. linseed, T. S. Thadani & Son; 5,200 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Bros.; 1,355 bales cotton raw, C. & *Thackersey Ltd.; 55 bales cotton* raw, A. Khemji & Co.; 3 bales woollen carpets, Grindlay & Co.; 55 bales cotton raw, Langley & Co.; *55 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton* Co.; 675 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.; 275 bales cotton raw, E. Shivjee & Co.; 915 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.. 55 bales cotton raw, V. Ladha & Co.

For Naples:—776 bales cotton raw, *Patel Cotton Co.*

S.S. Branksome Hall for Barcelona:—200 bales cotton raw, A. Abdulrehman & Co.

S.S. City of Venice for New York:—1,000 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S.S. Naumburg for Barcelona:—50 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.

For Dunkirk:—5 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S.S. Fager for Philadelphia:—162 cks. goat skin, M. Mohmad Ali & Co.

S.S. Alipore for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Shanghai:—700 bales cotton raw, O. Suleman & Co.; 1,425 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Osaka:—100 bales cotton raw, V. Caramsey.

S.S. Sumatra Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw, Nissho Co., Ltd. 375 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Shanghai:—100 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 300 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co.; 1,508 bales cotton raw, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, July 17.

S.S. Flume from Trieste Agents L. Triestino:—45 cases H. glass; 1,313 cases glass ware; 66 cases axes; 23 cases cotton goods; 274 cases paper; 71 cases screws; 210 cases wire; 141 cases betelnuts; 743 cases nails. 210 cases dates.

From Flume:—10,260 pcs. boards.

From Sholato:—33 b'dle cement sheets; 1,292 b'dle cement.

From Patrassa:—50 cases currants.

From Salonica:—30 bags tobacco.

From Venice:—176 cases silk yarn.

From Aden:—213 bags chora seeds; 27 nos. empty barrels.

S.S. Nurjehan from Moulmein, Agents T. M. & Co.:—7,425 bags rice.

From Rangoon:—3,378 bags rice; 500 nos. empty drums.

From Bassan:—6,254 bags rice.

From Tuticorin:—37 cases cotton yarn; 761 cases cotton.

From Calicut:—180 chests tea.

S.S. Jalavijaya from Calcutta, Agents S. S. N. Co.:—446 tons coal; 50 bales h. cloth; 360 nos. empty drums; 28 bags almonds; 15 bags almonds seeds; 60 cases medicine.

From Tuticorin:—615 bales cotton. 63 bags tea dust; 31 bags palmyra roots.

From Cochin:—126 b'dle mats; 120 tottiss hooks sheets, 100 b'dle coir rope.

From Calicut:—1,233 bags cocoanuts; 65 jottas coir rope; 40 jottas coir yarn; 2,109 bales cotton.

From Tellichar:—120 bags pepper; 1,740 bags cocoanuts.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.	
F. P. Bales	1929-30
Receipts to date 16-7-30	863200
Receipts Yesterday do.	2000
Exports to date do.	6750000
Stock at Ports 11-7-30	1160000
" Interior Towns do.	620000
" Liverpool 11-7-30	831000
Visible Supply 11-7-30	3162000
Quantity in Sight do.	14874000
" Out of Sight 11-7-30	13466000

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 16.

July close at 7s. 2 3/8d up 1-3/8d
Oct close at 7s. 3 7/8d up 1-1/4d
Dec close at 7s 5 3/8d. up 1-1/4d.
Wheat Chicago Market:
July per bushel Dols. 87-1/4 down 1-3/8.
Sept. per bushel Dols. 90-3/4 down 1-1/8.
Dec. per bushel Dols. 9-5/8 down 1-1/8.
Argentine Linseed Quotations:
Aug. 16.43—8.
Sep. 16.53—10.
Wheat Cable:—
"Weather causing concern Canada and North-west Spring.

SUPPORT INDIAN INDUSTRY.

DUCKBACK
WATERPROOFS
INDIA'S BEST
Made by the only complete Waterproof Factory in India.
High Class Rubberless Waterproofs :—
Rs. 75/-, 55/-, 40/-, 30/- 25/-, 20/- to 10/-
KHADDAR WATERPROOFS Rs. 17/8, 15/-.
Paramatta Waterproofs Rs. 40/-, 35/-, 30/-, 25/- 20/-, 15/- to 6/12.
Write for free illustrated Catalogue.
THE BENGAL WATERPROOF WORKS, (B. C.)
WATERPROOFERS TO THE PEOPLE OF INDIA
12, Chowringhee, CALCUTTA Factory: Ballygunge.
BOMBAY BRANCH: (Opp. Oriental Bldgs.) 367, Hornby Road.

Magical Piles Balm

PRICE PER TIN RS. 2-8-0. ONLY.

Patented in the Government of India Patent office is a sure external remedy for all kinds of Piles. Pain and bleeding will be stopped within 24 hours. No burning sensation when medicine applied. Highly admired by eminent Doctors and Sufferers throughout India, Burma and Ceylon. Guaranteed cure within ten days. Dr. Beli Ram, Member Punjab Medical Council writes. Patient suffering very badly from Chronic Piles. The pleasure of his life had gone. He was treated by many Surgeons and Physicians. Tried all available medicines but to no purpose. Being hopeless the patients' wife brought him to me and I gave your excellent Product Piles Balm. The patient improved day by day and perfectly cured within a week. Really it is a wonderful remedy and there is no rival to your Piles Balm. When ordering please write the name of paper you have seen our advt.

Apply:—
V. UPMAKA,
Sole Agent to—
THE PILES BALM DEPOT,
P. O. ANAKAPALLE, M.S.M. Ry.
(S. India)

Wintersmith's
AGUECIDE
FOR
MALARIA and AGUE

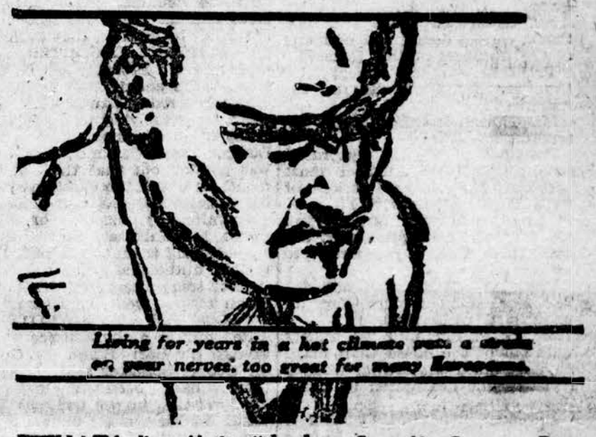
Also for Anaemia and Intermittent, Jungle and Bilious Fevers of Malarial Origin.

Manufacturers:
WINTERSMITH CHEMICAL CO., INC.,
Louisville, U. S. AMERICA.
Agents:
INTERNATIONAL TRADING Co.,
Lohar Chawl, BOMBAY.

MORE THAN 100,000

CLIENTS have had our wonderful foretelling. Mr. E. Subramania Iyer, M.A., M.L. Trivandrum, writes:—The reading has given me complete satisfaction and considerable help." Wonderful Annual Reading Re. 1, 5 years' Rs. 2-8. State birth, particulars or time of writing. KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagaram City. Our 13 books 1/2 price to our clients for a month.

"All in"?



Living for years in a hot climate puts a strain on your nerves, too great for many Europeans.

THAT feeling of being "dead-tired" shows clearly that you are using up the last reserves of strength and energy. You are nearing the danger-zone, you are unnecessarily risking a serious break-down.

The energy you get from your regular diet is apparently not sufficient to pull you through the day without fatigue, or nervous over-exertion. You must have either more rest, or an extra infusion of strength.

Start taking Sanatogen. Every particle of this strengthening food — containing albumin and phosphorus — means energy and vitality. A few teaspoonfuls after each meal, will nearly double the amount of energy-giving elements absorbed into your system.

When you use Sanatogen you will be able to work better and to enjoy your life to the full again. You will no longer be "all-in" after the day's work.

Slowly but surely your vitality will increase, your nervous resistance will be strengthened. Sanatogen will have given you a new measure of strength filling you with youthful vitality and vigour.

SANATOGEN
The True Tonic-Food
Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

THROAT, CHEST TROUBLE

For relieving dust throat, laryngitis, dry tickling coughs and other trouble in the throat or bronchials, these Peps breatheable tablets are simply wonderful.

Stripped of their protective silver wrapper and dissolved in the mouth, Peps give off valuable soothing, healing, and germicidal fumes which are breathed direct into the lungs.

Carry a few Peps in your pocket. Take them whenever you feel the least discomfort in throat or chest and to ward off colds, and chills.

PEPS
THE NOVEL BREATHE-ABLE TABLETS.
All medicine dealers sell Peps at One Rupee a bottle.

Let your Body and Brain Be Refreshed

by using ZANDU'S

Draksha-Asava

Siddhivikrishta-Sharangdhar M. Ch. 10.

A Delicious and Remarkable Remedy

Why Remain Fatigued and Depressed! Why Not try from Today!

That Acts At Once

ZANDU'S

Draksha-Asava

The Well-known Body and Brain Refresher

Avoid Substitutes

ZANDU Pharmaceutical Works Limited.

Sayani Road, BOMBAY 14

Selling Depot: Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY 2

½ lb. As 13. 1 lb. Rs. 1-8. 1½ lb. Rs. 2-8.

Karnik's

AGUE MIXTURE

BEST for ALL FEVERS

KARNIK BROS. GIRGAUM, BOMBAY 4.

SPECIAL A. I. C. C. MEETING

—:o:—

Mr. S. Venkatachelam Chetty's Proposal.

In the course of a letter to the "Madras Mail" Mr. Sami Venkatachelam Chetty says:

Though the Viceroy's speech cannot be said to contain anything new or substantially different from his famous announcement of November last, yet it cannot be gainsaid that during the severe struggle through which the country is passing the present speech comes with the offer of friendship, peace extended in a spirit of thorough honesty and good will. But on this ground alone it will be undesirable on the part of the leaders of public opinion who are not in the civil disobedience movement to show their readiness to agree to the Round Table Conference without persuading the Congress Party and other Civil Resisters to examine with them the Viceregal announcement in the light of recent events and without imposing such conditions as will make it impossible for those ranged against them to whittle down the announcement or to explain it away.

AN APPEAL TO LEADERS.

I venture to think this is the time when non-Congress leaders ought to appeal to Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders to allow them to have their say on what they feel the present situation demands and to make a united statement in reply to the Viceregal announcement. For this purpose all leaders should ask for the calling of a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, if not a special session of the Congress itself and to facilitate this, we ought to persuade the Government to release members of the All-India Committee, who are in prison for the duration of the meetings or on other more honourable conditons.

However much others may be anxious to participate in the Round Table Conference, it is evident to the authorities that such Conference will be practically one-sided, so long as the Congress does not take part in it. If non-Congress leaders are unable to persuade the leaders of the Congress Party to discuss with whom the present situation and the action to be taken in the future it is self-evident that their power to persuade the British Government to give a status to this country that will be acceptable to the Congress Party and to the country is nil.

I, therefoe, make this suggestion that leaders should put themselves in communication with the leaders in jail to enable a conference of all parties to consider the present situation and, if possible, honourably to reciprocate the offer reiterated by the Viceroy.

Make your teeth Strong and Healthy in this natural, scientifically approved way.

DO you know that your teeth are living parts of your body? They will become ill and decay if your body lacks the proper health-building substances. *Calcium*, (lime) for instance.

By taking Kalzana, the Calcium food, you will conquer calcium deficiency in the body, which is now recognised to be the chief cause of tooth decay and of retarded growth and general weakness in children.

A course of Kalzana, the Calcium food, will provide your body with the extra Calcium needed to make the teeth healthy and strong. But it *must* be Kalzana, for only in this scientifically approved form is the calcium readily absorbed and retained by the body.

Kalzana will, at the same time, conquer all forms of weakness due to Calcium deficiency in the body, such as general weakness, irritable nerves, and, in women, painful functional disorders.

Start a course of Kalzana to-day

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

Nothing Doing And Narrow.

OPERATORS AWAITING FRESH DEVELOPMENTS.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 17.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market fluctuated within a narrow range of 9 points and closed at unchanged prices. Operators are awaiting fresh developments and there is no marked change in the weather conditions the next move of the prices entirely remains on weather developments which continue rather dry over some sections of the West Belt. So far there is no damage and condition of the crop is rather satisfactory. It appears that many operators are awaiting for higher level to sell. Spot Cotton prices declined 5 points to 13.15c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled quiet and closed at a rise of 1 pojint. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 12.69c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 4 points and closed without any important change at a rise of 3 to 5 points. Middling American Cotton prices advanced 9 points at 7.65 and sales amounted to 4,000 bales.

Empire Cotton futures advanced 6 points and Egyptian Cotton prices closed at a rise of 10 points.

U. S. WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

The official weather report, issued to-day, states that during the period under review the weather has mostly been hot and dry, though generous showers occurred in the East near the close of the week.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York October Higher 13.10 Lowest 12.99.

New York December Highest 13.26 (11.19 a.m.) lowest 13.17 (12-20 p.m.)

Liverpool:—"Still dry Western East."

Reuter:—"Market was dull and featureless. Traders adopting a waiting attitude."

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 16.

October	13.03—
December	13.21 pl01
January	13.22—
Middling Spot	13.15—05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

—:o:—

New York, July 16.

July	12.55 pl01
October	12.80pl01
Middling Spot	12.69—

New York, July 16.

October	12.77pl01
December	12.95—
January	13.01—
March	13.20—01
May	13.38—01

New York 11-45 a.m.

July	13.04
October	12.10
October (New Contract)	12.81

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 16.

Day's receipts at all U S Ports 2,000 bales

Day's exports to Great Britain 2,000 bales

Day's exports to the Continent 1,000 bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 16.

July	7.18	7.18 plus 05
August		7.01 plus 04
September		6.92 plus 04
October	6.86	6.86 plus 05
November		6.85 plus 04
December		6.87 plus 04
January	6.89	6.89 plus 04
February		6.91 plus 04
March	6.96	6.97 plus 04
April		7.00 plus 05
May		7.03 plus 05
June		7.05 plus 04
July		7.07 plus 04
Middling Spot		7.65 plus 07

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES

Liverpool, July 16.

Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales

Sales on Speculation 500 bales

Sales of East Indian Cotton 400 bales

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, July 16

Scinde Fully Good	4.15 plus 05
Scinde Fine	4.40 plus 05
Scinde Superfine	4.65 plus 05
Bengal Good	3.90 plus 05
Bengal Fully Good	4.15 plus 05
Bengal Fine	4.40 plus 05
Oomra Good	4.00 plus 05
Oomra Fully Good	4.30 plus 05
Oomra Fine	4.60 plus 05
Broach Fully Good	5.05
Broach Fine	5.30
Broach Superfine	5.55

—:o:—

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, July 16

July	11.32 plus 10
November	11.30 plus 10
December	11.36 plus 10
January	11.40 plus 10
March	11.52 plus 08
May	11.64 plus 08
Sakels. F G F Spot	12.00 plus 40

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Forward Business To Remain Closed.

Bombay, July 17.

It is understood that at the meeting held this afternoon of the Board, it was decided that it has full power to close foreward trading under present rules and regulations, hence there is no occasion to take any action on the requisition made by some members to call a general meeting. Thus the action taken by the Board for the safety of the market remains in force and forward business will remain closed. Some bears are busy spreading unfounded rumours to harm the action taken by the Board. It may be mentioned that abnormal trade depression continues in the City and suspension of forward business is supposed to have the desired effect. Interested parties generally criticize the activities of the Board but it must be understood that the Board must have taken drastic step after fully weighing over the seriousness of the situation, in the interests of the trade in general.

To-day's quotations for cash business:—

E. D. Sassoon	0-5-6
Khatav Mills	85-0-0
Laxmi Cotton	1,200-0-0
Sholapur Mills	1,195-0-0
India Bank	79-12-0
Imperial Bank	1,275-0-0
Baroda Bank	69-0-0
Union Bank	3-2-6
Central Bank	15-8-0
Ahmedabad Elec.	114-0-0
Tata Power Ord.	471-4-0
Tata Power Pref.	1,117-8-0
Tata Hydro Defds.	106-0-0
Oriental Life Ince.	1,700-0-0
New India Ince.	18-0-0
Vulcan	8-1-0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	61-0-0
Tata Construction	34-0-0
Bombay Telephone X.D.	47-4-0
Bombay Telephone Deb.	50-4-0
Bombay Burma New	223-12-0
B. B. Petrol	3-2-0

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, July 17.

In response to the unchanged advices from New York the local market opened at Rs. 217 for Broach A/M delivery but declined to Rs. 215-12 on selling by Bazar operators. Still there are no signs of any return of confidence and speculation remains at a low ebb. Indian cotton reports are satisfactory so far and it seems at the moment that the world will be over supplied with the requirements of raw cotton. Some of the local mills are thinking to close down from the beginning of the next month owing to poor demand of cloth. However, more cotton is finding its way through the "Charkha" as demand for handspun cloth is very large and exceeds production. Exporters are readily taking up all tenders and small investors are also reported buying small lots. The feeling is rather bearish. Liverpool opening cables were steady and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J|A	186-12
Broach A|M	216
Oomra July	158
Oomra D|J	177|8
Bengal July	144|8
Bengal D|J	156

READY COTTON QUOTATION.

Bombay, July 17.

Broach	189|195
Bengal	150|160
Mathia	152|159
Khandesh	156|162
Akola|Khamgaon	158|165
Nagpur|Wardha	168|175
Barsi|Kurduwadi	155|160
Jalna|Aurangabad	156|160
Nagar|Vambori	155|160
Purna|Parbani	158|165
Khandwa|Sanavad	158|165
Indore|Ujjain	167|175
Miraj|Sangli	215|222
Coompta	217|227
Tirupur|Cambodia	262|292

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BUMBAY.

Bombay, July 17.

In full-pressed bales.	Since 1st September. Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	20	294,105
Central India		403,416
Barsi and Nagar	414	261,137
Hyderabad-Gaorani		91,153
Berar	684	727,555
Central Provinces		405,715
Total Oomras	1,118	2,183,081
Dholera	11	198,116
N.-W. Provinces	202	139,318
Rajputana	51	57,314
Sind-Punjab		152,397
Broach	212	284,046
Coompta & Dharwar	743	145,312
Westerns-Northerns	713	65,788
Cocoanada		102
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	1,723	39,558
Persian		704
American	130	13,292
Egyptian & African	40	118,167
Comilla, Burma and other sorts.	37	558
Total	4,980	3,390,055

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	1st Sept. to 10th July. Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	1,700	841,684
Japan & China	6,316	1,402,227
Coast Ports		22,345
Up-country by Rail		111,076
Afloat n harbour for Europe, China and Japan		39,865
Total	8,016	2,417,197

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 17.

Ex. Godown, Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 432 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560 per ton.

Coccanut Cake Ready Rs. 78 per ton.

MONEY MARKET.

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, July 17.

B. C. RATE: T. T. 1/5 3/4	
B. C. RATE: D. D. 1/5 25/32	
LONDON BANKS:	
Selling T. T. 1/5 25/32	
Selling D. D. 1/5 13/16	
Selling T. T. 1-5 25-32 July-Dec.	
Buying T. T. 1|5 27|32 Near.	
Buying D. D. 1|5 7|8 Mail.	
Buying T. T. 1|5 27|32 July.	
Buying 3 Mos. 1-6 July-Sept.	
NEW YORK BANKS:	
New York B C Rate T. T. 278	
Selling T T 277 1/2	
Buying T. T. 276 1/2	
PARIS BANKS:	
Selling D D 916.	
Buying D D 926	
Buying 3 Mos. 940.	
JAPAN BANKS:	
Selling T. T. 137.	
Buying 60 days 134 1/4	
HONGKONG BANKS:	
Selling D D 36 3/4	
SHANGHAI BANKS:	
Selling D D 102 1/4	
SINGAPORE BANKS:	
Selling D. D. 156 1/2	
JAVA BANKS:	
Selling D D 89 3/8	
CROSS RATE:	
New York/London 4.86 1/2 16th inst.	
Shanghai/London 1/6 1/16 17th inst.	
Japan/London 2/0 5/16 16th inst.	
London/Paris 123.60 16th inst.	
London/Belgium 34.815 16th inst.	
London/Switzerland 25.02 1/2 16th inst.	
London/Italy 92.90 16th inst.	
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.	
Gold £4-5-1 1/2 15th inst. £4.5.1 1/2 16th inst.	
Silver London Ready £15 15/16 15th inst. £15 13/16 16th inst.	
Silver London Forward £15 13/16 15th inst. £15 11/16 16th inst.	
Silver New York Ready £34 5/8 15th inst. £34 1/2 16th inst.	
London Discounts 3 Mos. £2 3/8 per cent. 15th inst. £2 3/8 per cent. 16th inst.	
London Discounts 6 Mos £2 3/4 per cent. 15th inst. £2 3/4 per cent. 16th inst.	
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent. Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.	
Money:—Inter Bank Call 3 1/4 per cent. 3 Mos. 3-1/2 per cent. 6 Mos. 3 1|2 per cent. 12 Mos. 4 per cent.	
Tone:—Easy.	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, July 17.

3 1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 63/12.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/12

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89/12

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 75/9.

4 1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95/5.

4 1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 87.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-15.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97/8

5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 96/1.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/3.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100-14-0.

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100/2.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/7.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/7.

6 1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/14

4 per cent Port Trust due 1976 Rs. 75.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73|12.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73|12.

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 90|14.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103|12.

Forward Rates 1st August Settlement:—

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 63-11-0.

5 per cent. 1945-55 100-13-0.

Tone of Market:—Easier.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 17.

3 Months Discounts 2 3|8 per cent.

6 Months Discounts 2 3|4 per cent.

Bank of England rate 3 per cent.

Call Money 3 1/2 per cent.

One Month 3 1|2 per cent.

Three Months 3 1|2 per cent.

Six Months 3 per cent.

Tone of Money Market:—Quiet.

Imperial Bank of India Rate:—5 per cent.

Tone of Silver:—Dull. Decline is due to absence of buyers.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, July 17.

	Rs. a. p.
Mint Gold Ready	21-10-6
Mint Gold 2nd Settlement	21-8-6
Silver Ready	46-5-0
Silver 1st Settlement	46-1-0
Silver 2nd Settlement	45-10-0

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

—:o:—

General Remarks.—The monsoon is active in the Central Provinces, the west United Provinces and the east and north Punjab. There has been nearly general rain in the Konkan, and local rain in the west United Provinces, Central India, the Central Provinces, the east and north Punjab, Gujarat, Mysore, Malabar and the north Madras Coast, with a few falls in the Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad and south-east Madras. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded generally, except in Baluchistan where they are clear. The air is more moist than usual in the Punjab, and drier in Berar and Hyderabad. Temperatures were below normal in the Punjab. The highest maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 102 deg. at Madras.

Forecast.—Rainfall will decrease in the plains of the west United Provinces and the east Punjab, and increase in the north Madras Coast and the east Central Provinces.

Yesterday's depression in North Bay has intensified into a storm with centre at eight hours this morning about fifteen miles north-west of Cox's Bazar. It has caused widespread heavy rain in Arakan and in South-east Bengal. The monsoon is active in Upper Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Central Provinces, West United Provinces and North Punjab.

Principal amounts of rainfall are:—

Mount Agu three quarters; Ahmedabad and Parachinar a half; Mahableshwar four; Ratnagiri one and a half; Cuddalore and Khandala one; Bangelore, Mangalore, Calicut a half and Masulipatam and Mercara a half.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy falls will occur in South Bengal.

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BOMBAY, FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1930.

PRESENT MOVEMENT NO LONGER CONFINED TO CONGRESS.

Indian Christians And National Struggle.

LAHORE, July 15.

At an emergent meeting of the All-India Council of Indian Christians was held at Lucknow on July 11 and 12 under the presidency of Rev. B. R. Nag, M. L. C. of Bengal. Representatives from seven different provinces were present. The present political situation, the Round Table Conference and the Simon Commission Report were the chief items on the agenda.

With reference to the Simon Commission Report the following resolutions were passed:—

We read with profound disappointment the report of the Indian Statutory Commission presided over by Sir John Simon. In its opinion the Report is not only inadequate and unsatisfactory, but it is reactionary and inconsistent with the declaration of 1919 interpreted in the light of recent announcements. Its recommendations such as the complete separation of the Army, the ignoring of immediate and much more rapid Indianisation of it; Ministers from the Civil Service; no change in the central Government; excessive powers for the Governors, are extremely retrograde. The Council does not desire to make a detailed criticism and it does not regard its general scheme as the true foundation on which India's constitution can be built consistent with the present demand of India. The Commission has failed completely to grasp the aspiration of modern India.

NOMINATION REFUSED.

As regards reference to Indian Christians in the Report of the Simon Commission this "Council" desires to make it plain that Indian Christians can never regad nomination by Government as a means of giving representation to Indian Christians. We would prefer no representation to representation by nomination. The recommendation of the Commission regarding the number of seats to be reserved for Indian Christians does not meet the requirements of the situation and the Council at a future occasion would take opportunity to voice the opinion of the community in this respect.

ALL INDIA MOVEMENT.

The All-India Council of the Indian Christians has sent to the press the following statement on the present situation.

"The All-India Council of Indian Christians views with grave concern the rapid developments of the present situation into a deadlock. The large majority of our community do not belong to the Congress party, and do not subscribe to the present methods of Civil Disobedience for political purposes. We are therefore, in a position to understand clearly the spread of the movement initiated by Mahatma Gandhi beyond the bounds of the Congress Party to very wide outstretches in every direction among men and women of all other parties and no party. The movement is no longer a Congress Movement, it is steadily becoming an All-India Nationalist Movement.

In our opinion the promulgation of Ordinances and employment of other extraordinary methods were altogether unnecessary and have been the means of aggravating the difficulties of the situation and making it more critical. The more powerful and organised a Government is the more does it stand condemned for employing methods which cannot bear the scrutiny of the highest principles of Christian civilisation. The Nationalistic movement was grown in strength and in extent.

WHAT INDIA WANTS.

The mind of India as regards the main issues has already been indicated through the way of suffering. It is "immediate Dominion Status with transitional safeguards." This should, therefore, be laid down as the limiting scope of the Round Table Conference within which and around which all the other problems great and small should be worked out. Now that the Viceroy has signified that he cannot give any pledge, the Round Table Conference should itself lay this down as the definition of its scope.

The natural and abiding security of a minority community is in the confidence and goodwill of all the other communities along with whom it makes up the nation. The essential condition for securing and holding such confidence and goodwill is in the clear fact that the Minority community is in every sense identified with the National aspirations and ideals of its country.

The statement has been signed by:—(Rev. B. A. Nag, M. L. C. (President All-India Council); Mr. K. T. Paul, (B. A. Lt., C. B. E. Salem, South India); Dr. J. R. Bhitamber (M. A. LL. D., Lucknow); Mr. K. L. Rallia Ram (ex-M. L. C. President Punjab Indian Christian Conference.); Dr. D. S. Ramchandra Rao M. D. (Member, Mysore Assembly and Council Bangalore); Rev. A. Ralla Ram B. A. (Allahabad); Mr. A. S. David, M. A. (Ajmere) Mr. S. C. Mukerjee; Canon S. K. Tarafdar; (10) Rev. Joseph N. Mukand: B. L. Rallia Ram (Hony. General Secretary All-Indian Council.)—A. P.

BATTLESHIPS SENT TO EGYPT.

—:o:—

Naked Militarism.

PREMIER'S PROFESSIONS AND PRACTICES.

—:o:—

LONDON, July 16.

Mr. MacDonald's announcement that two ships have been sent to Egypt was made in reply to Mr. Baldwin's request for information.

Mr. MacDonald emphasised His Majesty's Government's attitude of strict neutrality and non-intervention since the present constitutional crisis in Egypt, which began on 4th June, showed signs of developing.

He said this attitude would be continued to an extent compatible with our international responsibility.

In consequence of yesterday's events at Alexandria, Sir Percy Loraine had been instructed to inform Premier Sidki Pasha that we must hold him responsible for the protection of foreign lives and property in Egypt, and also inform Nahas Pasha that Egypt's internal difficulties must be solved without endangering foreign lives and interests and "we hold him equally responsible if foreign lives and interests are endangered."

The two battleships sent to Alexandria are "Queen Elizabeth" and the "Rannillies."—Reuter.

Terrible Toll

LONDON, July 16.

Alexandria.—It is officially announced that casualties as result of yesterday's rioting are one Italian dead and eight other Europeans wounded. Postmortem examination showed that the Italian had died of heartfailure, although he was knocked on the head.

Thirteen natives were killed 43 were wounded and removed to hospital and 65 were slightly injured. Ten men of Government forces were taken to hospital and 39 were slightly injured.

147 arrests have been made all of them being riff-raff and boys except one educated Egyptian. All is quiet at present. Many shops are closed. Police and soldiers are stationed at strategic points.

MORE NEWSPAPERS THREATENED.

A communique with regard to the suspension of three Wafdist newspapers says: Alexandria riots were the culmination of a series of incidents due to the riff-raff being encouraged to mutiny against authorities by the manner in which certain newspapers have reported incidents and praised the participants.

The Minister of the Interior has been empowered to suppress any other paper attempting to replace those that have been suppressed.—Reuter.

HOW POLICE TREAT WOMEN.

MIDNAPUR, July 16.

Sixteen lady pickets were arrested in front of the local college yesterday morning and sent in a motor bus to an unknown destination, escorted by the town Sub-Inspector.

Subsquent enquiries elicited the information that they were compelled to get down near a jungle about 8 miles away from the town. They were put to much inconvenience, as taxi and bus owners refused to take them, as they were alleged to have been threatened with cancellation of licences, if they took the women as fares.—Free Press.

MEERUT STUDENTS' ACTIVITIES.

—:o:—

MEERUT, July 16.

Yesterday despite rains the Students' Union took out a procession in which all schools and colleges were represented. A crowded meeting was held to protest against the Education Department circular prohibiting students from participating in political movements.

25 Satyagrahis were arrested today for picketing liquor shops. They were immediately replaced by another batch of volunteers. A public meeting was held to congratulate the Satyagrahis.

The nation flag has been hoisted over the Meerut College.—Free Press.

LABOUR JOINS CONSPIRACY.

Triumph For British Imperialism.

ENEMIES OF INDIA TO DECIDE HER FATE.

"SOCIALIST" PREMIER UNMASKED.

LONDON, July 16.

Reuter's Lobby correspondent says that it is understood that the tripartite Conversations 'anent' representation in the Round Table Conference have reached a stage at which it is practically certain that Conservatives and Liberals will be represented.

It is believed that Mr. MacDonald with Mr. Benn will preside. Mr. Baldwin and Sir Austen Chamberlain will represent the Conservatives and Lord Reading will be one of the two Liberals. Sir John Simon's name is mentioned but he is not likely to participate owing to obvious objections.

The "Manchester Guardian's" London correspondent says that it may be taken for granted that British representation at the Round Table Conference will be Parliamentary representation in proportion to the strength of the Parties.—Reuter.

BALDWIN'S VOTE OF CENSURE.

Rejection By Large Majority.

LONDON, July 16.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Baldwin, moving a vote of censure on Government, advocated the creation in London of a permanent Economic Council of Empire, representative of all parts of the Empire, sitting uninterruptedly and financed by all parties participating in it. There should be wide extension of safeguarding and preference in every case for Dominions. He accused Government of knocking out the heart of producers at home and giving a back-hander to sugar producers. The position of Colonial sugar industry was most grave yet Government was granting credits to Russia to buy Cuban sugar.

Mr. Snowden, replying to Mr Baldwin, contested the claim that safeguarding would ensure home market. He reiterated that Government would not be party to taxes on food or raw material, or protection. The Government would enter Imperial Conference, barring no question from discussion, but they would approve of no final conclusion involving food taxation or general protection. They were ready to discuss bulk purchase and import boards and adopt practical plan but if consumer suffered, such scheme was foredoomed to failure.

Mr. Lloyd George opposed the motion. It was rejected by 312 votes to 241.—Reuter.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

JUDGES DIFFER ON POINT OF JURISDICTION.

LAHORE, July 16.

Discussing the Habeas Corpus application, filed by the High Court Bar Association on behalf of Desraj and the co-accused in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, the Judges differed on the point of jurisdiction. Sir Alan Broadway held that the question whether an emergency existed was purely administrative and was for the Governor-General to decide. Mr. Bhide held it was within the jurisdiction of the Court to decide the question.

The petition was dismissed.—A. P.

LABOURERS START ANTI-LIQUOR PROPAGANDA.

—:o:—

Mills Closed To Facilitate Work.

AHMEDABAD, July 16.

"Labour Day" is being observed here to-day with great enthusiasm by the mill labourers of the city, which number about 50,000.

All the mills are closed to facilitate labourers' participation in the observance of this day. In the morning several batches went from house to house to do propaganda work among the labourers in regard to wearing of Khaddar and boycott of liquor. Several small processions are parading the city and 17 meetings will be held in the evening in different labour centres.—Free Press.

FARCE OF WORLD PEACE

—:o:—

Prepare For War To Avoid War.

NAVAL CONFERENCE CONDUCTED IN WAR ATMOSPHERE

LONDON, July 16.

Five hundred delegates, representing 31 Parliaments of the world, are attending the 26th Conference of inter-Parliamentary Union which opened to-day in the House of Lords. The Duke of Sutherland presided.

Mr. Arthur Henderson in his speech of welcome said that Government was looking to the Conference to promote peace spirit among nations.

Lord Cecil in his address said while there was a general movement towards peace important leaders were of opinion that more than one country was preaching the hoary falsehood that the preparation for war was the best guarantee for peace. He declared that the Naval Disarmament Conference was conducted in a war atmosphere. Lord Cecil urging disarmament welcomed M. Briand's scheme for European cooperation.—Reuter.

VICTORY FOR STEEL HELMETS.

Reichstag Defied.

BERLIN, July 17.

Chancellor Buening abandoned in disgust the debate on Government's financial programme after Reichstag had rejected first two articles of it. Subsequently official communique announced that by virtue of Article 48 of Constitution President had declared the financial programme a law

Hindenburg has won the battle over Steel Helmets.

On receipt of promise from members of Steel Helmet Association not to carry out military exercises in Rhineland, Prussian Ministry of Interior has decided to cancel the decree dissolving organisation in Rhineland. Hindenburg will now participate in evacuation celebrations.—Reuter.

COAL BILL DEADLOCK.

—:o:—

Govt. Yielding To Lords.

LONDON, July 17.

Following a meeting with the miners, the Government has suggested to the House of Lords, a conference regarding the "spread-over" amendment expressing opinion that the reorganisation features in Bill ought not to be sacrificed if the Lords standpoint can be reasonably met.—Reuter.

FOREST SATYAGRAHA CONVICTIONS.

PUSAD, July 16.

Mr. B. Joshi led 18 volunteers and broke the Forest Law. Mr. Joshi was sentenced to 5 weeks' R. I. and 9 volunteers were sentenced to 4 weeks' R. I.—A. P.

ZUBEIDA'S LIBEL ACTION.

—:o:—

"Cinema Rangbhumi" Editor Charged.

Miss Zubeida Banoo, the popular film star of Bombay, figured as the complainant in a defamation case before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday and charged Sunderji Pandya editor, printer and publisher of a Gujarati weekly called 'Cinema Rangbhumi", with libel.

The complainant alleged that the accused published in his weekly issue of July 5 an article under the caption "Miss Zubeida Production" which contained scandalous allegations against her. The paper was read by people interested in cinemas and theatres.

The article alleged that she was "in a certain state of health and was concealing it." It further suggested that she danced at the Rialto when the "Devdasi" film was running in that cinema with the object of removing the impression that she was "enciente". It was stated in the article that a lady doctor declared the complainant "enciente", which taken with a certain sentence in the article according to Miss Zubeida, disclosed the accused's intention to extort money.

There was, the complainant said, a most wicked allegation in the article that she was likely to commit the sin of child murder. These allegations, Miss Zubeida maintained, were false, malicious and injurious to her reputation.

Stepping into the witness-box, Miss Zubeida declared that she was at present attached to the Ranjit Film Company. She had played the role of heroine in several popular films. She also took a prominent part in the production of the film "Devdasi" which was shown for three continuous weeks at the Rialto. She had also given dances at the Rialto during the interval when the show was on. She denied the allegations made in the article.

When the Magistrate asked the accused if he wanted to cross-examine Miss Zubeida, the accused replied that he wanted time to make enquiries.

The Magistrate reminded the accused that he could not publish any information received without making enquiries.

The case was postponed to enable the accused to prepare his defence.

"RANGILA RASOOL" IN HIGH COURT.

Shri Krishna As A "Laughing Philosopher."

At the Bombay High Court on Wednesday afternoon an application was made on behalf of Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar, author of the Marathi book "Rangila Rasool" asking that the Government's order proscribing the book be set aside.

The book was largely advertised in the Bombay papers before its actual publication. This attracted the notice of some Mahomedans who were led by the title to believe that it was a translation of the Urdu book of the same name which had created acute communal tension in Northern India resulting in the murder of its author Rajpal.

COMPLAINT TO POLICE.

Some of the Bombay Mahomedans, therefore, made a representation to the police who on examining the manuscript in the press found nothing objectionable. The book was subsequently published in November last, and had a large sale.

A month later, however, it was proscribed by the Government and several copies were seized by the police at the author's residence.

LIFE STORY OF KRISHNA.

The author contends that the book is a life story of Shri Krishna who, according to the Hindu belief, was an incarnation of God. The author described Shri Krishna as a laughing philosopher, an exponent of the joy of life, like the Epicurean philosophers of ancient Greece, as distinguished from the Stoics.

The author, therefore, called Shri Krishna "Rangila Rasul"•(the gay prophet) which name he gave as a title for his book. There was nothing in the book which would create disaffection or ill-feeling between the Hindus and Mahomedans.

NO REASONS MENTIONED.

Mr. G. S. Talpade who appeared for the applicant submitted that Government had not mentioned any reasons for proscribing the book.

The application was heard before a Full Bench consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Madgaoker, and Mr. Justice Baker.

The Court asked for evidence in support of the Government's contention that the title or contents of the book were such as to create communal ill-feeling.

The Advocate-General having asked for time to produce the affidavits of competent persons. Their Lordships adjourned the case for

IMPERIAL BANK RATES UNCHANGED.

—:o:—

BOMBAY, July 17.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at five per cent.—A. P.

BOMBAY MERCHANTS TO APPROACH LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Decision To Boycott Government Securities.

A meeting of the Federation of Bombay Commercial Associations was held on Sunday (the 13th instant) at the Bullion Exchange Hall under the Presidentship of Sheth Mathuradas Kanji Matani, when the following resolutions among others were passed.

The Mahamandal recommends that in the present tense political situation, investments should not be held in Government loans or Treasury Bills and particularly enjoins on all the holders of the 1930 War Bonds maturing on the 15th of August next, to get payment in ready cash for them and under no circumstances to go in for or subscribe to any fresh Government loan, which may be issued in conversion.

"MEANINGLESS AND MISLEADING."

This Mahamandal, comprising of many commercial organisations in Bombay, regards as totally meaningless and misleading the declaration made by the Viceroy before a joint session of the Indian Legislatures that in order to lead India to the goal of self-government it will be possible to formulate a scheme in the Round Table Conference that both the countries and all parties and interests in them can honourably accept and any such agreement at which the conference is able to arrive will form the basis of the proposals which His Majesty's Government conceive of, and does not believe that the present situation will at all be eased, or that the nationwide feeling against the present Government policy will at all be appeased thereby.

ONLY INDIVIDUAL OPINION.

This Mahamandal, further, specially records that the opinion expressed by several Bombay members of the Indian Legislature on Lord Irwin's declaration is their individual opinion only, which in no way reflects the opinion of even their election, and hence whatever statements of this kind they may make, are utterly at variance with public opinion. The Mahamandal is further of opinion that none else except Mahatma Gandhiji can represent Indian national opinion or help the nation to realise its aspirations.

UTTER DISGUST.

The mercantile community of Bombay having been an eye-witness to the excesses against Satyagrahi volunteers, who are thoroughly imbued with the spirit of Mahatmaji's injunction of remaining non-violent under all circumstances of loving even one's enemies, places on record its utter disgust and poignant sense of pain on these excesses, and the various commercial organisations that have joined this Mahamandal warn the authorities that if they are not put a stop to ,and Mahatma Gandhiji and all other political prisoners are not set free, conciliatory measures not adopted the bitterness that has grown up between the Indian business community and the British people will aggravate and assume a great and serious form.

APPEAL TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

This Mahamandal appoints a committee of the following gentlemen for the purpose of drawing the attention of the League of Nations to the excesses committed by officialdom on non-violent and peaceful Satyagrahis and others at a number of places such as Bombay, Viramgam, Dharasana, Sholapur, etc., since the adoption by the Government of repressive measures to suppress or crush the Indian National Movement, and enjoins on the committee to prepare and pay before the Mahamandal a detailed account of the Government—suppressive policy and the outrages above referred to.

Committee: Sheth Mathuradas Kanji Matani, Prof. Khushal T. Shah and Sheth W. T. Halai.

BOYCOTT OF SILVER.

The Boycott Committee appointed by the Mahamandal some time back should present within a week to the Mahamandal its report as to how the Boycott of silver can be made successful and fully effective.

The Mahamandal expresses its approval of the hartal resolution passed by the Woollen Piecegoods Merchants' Association, and recommends to those Associations who think it proper and advisable to immediately go on strike, to do so for any period deemed necessary hartal, until the Mahamandal arrives at a final decision in regard to a prolonged hartal.

A BELATED PROTEST.

Mr. Travers' Letter To "Times"

CALCUTTA, July 16.

Mr. W. L. Travers, President of the European Association in a letter to the London "Times" states that there is reason to hope that in spite of lack of understanding in many quarters, not only here but even in Britain, regarding the Statutory Commission a better atmosphere has been created in India during the last few weeks and that the Round Table Conference will attract delegates who can render valuable assistance to Parliament in its difficult task. Mr. Travers adds that attempts to deprecate or alter the scope of the Conference as announced by the Viceroy wil only increase lack of confidence in the good faith of Great Britain.—A. P.

—:o:—

ORIGIN OF KISHOREGUNJ RIOTS.

—:o:—

Economic And Not Communal.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, July 16.

Five members of the Bengal Council waited upon His Excellency Sir Hugh Stephenson yesterday in connection with the outbreak of lawlessness in Kishoreganj. His Excellency discussing the situation in the light of the latest information made it clear that the disturbances so far as Government was at present informed, were economic in origin rather than communal and probably connected with low prices obtaining in jute market. The Governor assured the deputation that the trouble was being rigorously dealt with by the local officers, aided by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Dacca Range, and a military force.

The latest information regarding the disturbances in Kishoreganj shows that looting has now spread across the River Brahmaputra and six more villages have been affected, where further reinforcements are being sent. The general atmosphere is much better, but the situation is not yet under control.—A. P.

KISHORGANJ DISTRBANCES CONTINUE.

KISHORGANJ, July 16.

The situation brought about by the communal outbreaks is not yet under control. Looting is spreading across the Brahmaputra river towards Gaffargaon and in five other villages fire was opened yesterday at three different centres, namely, Natkhola, Bishuhati and Patuarbhanga in Pakundia and Hosseinpur thanas.

Rioters concentrated attention on money lenders, both Hindu and Mahomedan, and are destroying bond papers and documents.

The Police officers in many instances were injured at the hands of the hooligans. The Magistrate and the D. I. G. of Police are patrolling the affected areas.

Large reinforcements are requisitioned.

Casualties among rioters were not yet known.—Free Press.

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